

Newport Mercury

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The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.
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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1838, and is now in its hundred and fifty-second year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It is printed in the English language. It is a quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading-matter. State, local and general news, well selected, miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reading is so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

- ROBERT WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 25, Order Sons of St. George, 1000, President: J. H. Williams, Secretary: J. H. Williams, Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.
- COURT WAGON, No. 670, Foresters of America, 1000, President: J. H. Williams, Secretary: J. H. Williams, Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
- THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1000, President: J. H. Williams, Secretary: J. H. Williams, Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
- LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians, 1000, President: J. H. Williams, Secretary: J. H. Williams, Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
- DAUGHTERS OF THE THISTLE, No. 10, President: J. H. Williams, Secretary: J. H. Williams, Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
- ADMIRAL THOMAS OAKS, Spanish War Veterans, 1000, President: J. H. Williams, Secretary: J. H. Williams, Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
- LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians, 1000, President: J. H. Williams, Secretary: J. H. Williams, Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.
- PERDUE LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., 1000, President: J. H. Williams, Secretary: J. H. Williams, Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.
- DAVIS DIVISION, No. 3, U. S. K. of P., 1000, President: J. H. Williams, Secretary: J. H. Williams, Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays.
- GRAN MOLKON, No. 100, John Yule, Chief, 1000, President: J. H. Williams, Secretary: J. H. Williams, Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays.
- NEWPORT LODGE, No. 23, Independent Order Sons of Benjamin, 1000, President: J. H. Williams, Secretary: J. H. Williams, Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays.

Local Matters.

For Deeper Waterways.

Congressman J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania and Congressman John H. Small of North Carolina have been in Rhode Island this week, making preparations for the convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association in this State next September. They were everywhere received with much enthusiasm and returned home delighted with their reception here.

On Wednesday, Col. Sanford took the party from Fall River to Providence in the government yacht Cora, and the two Congressmen addressed the General Assembly in the interests of the convention. They later lunched with the Newport County Association, dined with Mr. R. Livingston Beckman and in the evening addressed the Providence Board of Trade. Thursday morning Colonel Sanford took the party out on the Cora through Narragansett Bay, and went over to the western side where the proposed inland canal will be built. In the evening they came to Newport and were the guests of Speaker Burdick at the Manton Club, leaving for New York on the Fall River line.

Their visit has attracted much interest over the coming convention, which will bring probably 2000 distinguished people to this State in the fall, including President Taft. It is intended that at least one day shall be spent in Newport, and the city is already planning to make this a gala occasion.

Mr. E. J. Thomas of the Rhode Island State College at Kingston spoke on "How to Utilize Small Ponds for Garden," at the Chaunting parlors Monday evening under the auspices of the Civic League. There was a good attendance and Mr. Thomas proved himself a fluent and interesting speaker.

Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. W. W. Phelps took their departure from the Troling Station Monday and were given a hearty send-off. Their departure is greatly regretted.

Mrs. N. B. Thompson has returned to her home in Brooklyn after a visit to relatives in this city.

Mrs. J. G. Ramsey is recovering from her serious illness.

Representative Council.

There was a special meeting of the representative council on Friday evening of last week, called for the purpose of taking action on amendments to the food inspection act that had been proposed by the board of health. The council deemed it advisable to have the amendments printed before taking action on them, and another meeting has been called for next Thursday evening to pass upon them. At the General Assembly will adjourn the next day, this will be rather short notice.

There was a quorum present when the roll was called and a few members came in later. The first business was the reception of the report of the street commissioner making an estimate on several petitions for the construction of granite sidewalks.

An ordinance was presented increasing the pay of the laborers of the highway department from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per day. An amendment was proposed, providing for the Saturday afternoon half-holiday, and after a prolonged discussion the amendment was adopted. Another amendment was proposed and adopted, providing that the pay of all employees of the highway department now receiving under \$3.00 a day be raised 25 cents, and that the pay for a single horse and wagon for the use of the department should be \$3.50 per day. The ordinance was then passed as amended. A resolution was passed appropriating \$5000 additional for the use of the highway department on account of the increase in the pay of the employees.

The amendments to the food inspection act, as prepared by the board of health, were taken up, and a careful letter of explanation from Dr. Darrah, president of the board of health, was read. An attempt was made to discuss the amendments, but it was thought advisable to have them printed so that they would be more intelligible. The whole matter was therefore laid on the table temporarily and the acts were ordered printed.

A resolution appropriating \$450 for a granite sidewalk on Old Beach road was laid on the table. A request was made for suspension of the rules in order to introduce a resolution appropriating \$4,000 for granite sidewalks, but the council voted not to suspend the rules. A petition for improvements to a section of Second street was received. A proposed amendment to the milk law, advocated by the board of health, was also laid on the table, pending its being printed.

A report was received from the committee on dredging the harbor, recommending that the upper end of the harbor be dredged, and this was accompanied by a resolution appropriating \$5000 for the purpose. The resolution was defeated, after several members had spoken against it on the ground that it would improve private property. On recommendation of the assessors of taxes, resolutions were passed refunding certain taxes against persons who were exempt under the war veterans law.

The committee on taxation have presented a report, finding that it was against the best interests of the city of Newport for the Legislature to enact the laws providing for a collateral inheritance tax, for domestic corporation tax, and for the exemption of intangible personal property. The report of the committee was received and a resolution was adopted directing the city solicitor and a committee of five to appear before the judicial committee and oppose the proposed measures. The chairman continued the same committee for this purpose, Clark Burdick, Henry C. Baebler, Dr. C. A. Brackett, Andrew K. Quinn, and John P. Hammond.

The report of the committee on playgrounds was received and a resolution was passed, appropriating \$1000 for equipping the school grounds of the Lenthal, Calvert, and Potter schools with suitable apparatus, and appropriating \$850 for fitting up Morton park with a ball field, etc.

The council adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

Dr. Collins has gone abroad to join his sister, Mrs. Bradford Norman, at Marseilles, France. They will return to this country in a few weeks with the body of their sister, Miss Katherine Collins, who died last week in France.

Mrs. Gardiner Blanchard Perry of Boston and Newport was here the past week attending the funeral of Mr. A. O. D. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffer Tailer were in the city the past week making preparations for the opening of their summer residence.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will be among the early arrivals in the summer colony.

Professor and Mrs. Raphael Pumpelly will go abroad to remain until the first of June.

Funeral of Mrs. Frank.

The funeral of Mrs. Alice B. Frank, wife of Mr. William L. Frank, who died in the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, last week from the results of burns received on Easter Sunday, took place from the home of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Fred M. Hammett, on Division street, Sunday afternoon. The house was filled with relatives and friends, who had gathered to pay their last tribute of respect to one whom they held dear to them in life and whose untimely death brought forth much sympathy. The services were conducted by Rev. W. P. Geisler, pastor of the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church, assisted by Rev. G. A. Hulbert, pastor of the United Congregational Church. During the service Mrs. Herbert W. Smith sang effectively "Star of the East."

The bearers were Messrs. Francis, Clark and Julius Burdick, and Harry K. Howard, cousins of the deceased; and William L. and Harry O. Frank, nephews. There was a wealth of floral offerings. The interment was in the Sherman plot in the Island Cemetery.

The mail for Newport went overboard in Newport harbor on Thursday while on the way from Wickford Junction to the postoffice. A heavy wind and sea prevailed and the ferryboat Narragansett found heavy going. When an uncommon gust struck her, the truck on which the mail was placed broke away and dashed overboard. Most of the bags were plucked up at once, but two containing the local mails from Fort Greble, were not recovered until Friday. The accident is regarded as a very serious one, and will undoubtedly be thoroughly investigated by the government.

The will of the late Alexander Agassiz was filed for probate in this city on Thursday. A number of public bequests are made, the largest beneficiary outside the family being Harvard College. The sum of \$25,000 is given to the city of Newport for the Coles school, and the same institution will receive \$5,000 more after the death of Thomas Z. Marland who has the use of this amount during his life. Liberal bequests are made to servants and friends of Professor Agassiz, and the three sons are made residuary legatees and are also named as executors.

Mr. Philander C. Knox, Jr., son of Secretary of State Knox, who won much notoriety recently because of his elopement with a Providence girl, Miss May Heller, was in the city the past week with Mr. Dutes W. Flint, demonstrating the new Model T. Ford car. Young Knox made a very favorable impression with all who met him and is a very bright and energetic young man.

The members of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, of which Rev. William B. Reed is pastor, had the pleasure of burning the second mortgage on the church at a special meeting on Thursday evening. Hon. Roswell B. Burdick, speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, was the principal speaker. A collection was taken and a start was made toward wiping out the first mortgage.

A reception was tendered Rev. and Mrs. W. F. Geisler in the chapel of the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church Thursday evening. This marks the beginning of the third year of Mr. Geisler's pastorate at the church.

The board of health has recommended to the board of aldermen that extensive changes should be made in the sanitary conditions at the beach. The report was sent back to the board of health with recommendation of action.

A reception was tendered Rev. Joseph Cooper in the vestry of the First Methodist Episcopal church Monday evening. He has been returned by the New England Southern Conference for his fourth year.

At the meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, it was decided to put over the question of straightening Old Beach road until the next meeting. Routine business was transacted.

Colonel John Jacob Astor has purchased two-crew steam yacht Noma, formerly owned by the late William E. Leeds. She will be thoroughly overhauled and refitted for the coming season.

Mr. William McPherson and Miss Beale Kilby were married at the parsonage of the Shiloh Baptist Church on Thursday by Rev. H. N. Jeter, D. D. They will reside in Boston.

Mr. William G. Roelker has gone to Europe to join Mrs. Roelker. They will return to this country early in June and occupy their cottage on Key street this summer.

Hon. William P. Clarke is out after his recent illness.

School Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the school committee was held on Monday evening when there was a general discussion of various matters pertaining to the school department as well as the transaction of routine business.

The report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:

The total enrollment for the four weeks ending March 24, 1910, was 8635; the average number belonging 8487.7; the average number attending 8170.4; the per cent. of attendance 91; the cases of tardiness 300, the cases of dismissal 57.

The total enrollment is 101 in excess of a year at the corresponding date.

Board of Health.

Since the last meeting, March 14, the Board of Health has reported three cases of scarlet fever. One of these cases was in school and no other pupils were excluded.

Alexander Agassiz.

On Easter Sunday Harvard University lost a distinguished scientist, the city of Newport a valuable citizen, and this school department a friend who has made possible by his gifts a modern equipment of the Coles Laboratory and a very helpful addition to the plant of the Townsend Industrial. In 1901 Professor Agassiz gave \$5,000 to the Coles and there is still a balance of \$601.46 on deposit. In the summer of 1905, he gave of the four following years, he gave \$1,000 per year, to be divided between the Coles and the Townsend. Mr. Agassiz expressed a wish that this money should be spent during the year for present needs and that it should not be accumulated as a fund of which only the interest should be used. There is now a balance from these five \$1,000 gifts of \$49,077. As an expression of the appreciation of this board the committee on text-books and supplies placed two years ago in the lecture room of the Coles a life-size bust of Mr. Agassiz's father, the great naturalist, Louis Agassiz.

Parents' Days.

Last year all schools south of Hull and Marlborough streets observed parents' days; this year the schools north of the same streets have selected the following dates: Calver, May 27; Calvert, May 20, evening; Coggeshall, May 6, evening; Cranston May 20; Mumford, May 12, evening; Potter, May 27.

Teachers' Retirement Fund.

The secretary of the Teachers' Retirement Fund reports further additions to this fund. The increase of \$139.83 added to the amount reported March 14 (\$28,978.98) makes the grand total \$29,118.81. Thursday, April 7, a meeting of the board of trustees was held. This board consists of three members of the School Committee, three representatives of the teachers, and ex-officio, the superintendent of schools. Should all the teachers who can qualify the conditions of both the state pension and the Teachers' Retirement Fund retire in June they would cause a demand, if they should be paid one-half of their salaries up to the limit of \$200, of more than twice the income of the fund. It therefore seemed best to make personal inquiry to see who would like to retire on not more than one quarter instead of one half of the salary. The answers have not been received.

The report of Trust Officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 106; number of cases of truancy (public 21; parochial, 8); number of delinquents and other causes, 107; number of different children truant, 21; number found not attending school, 5; number of certificates issued (14 to 15 years), 6; number of certificates issued to children over 15 years of age, under factory inspection law, 1.

The boy whose name was presented for prosecution at your last meeting is now complying with the law.

On March 22 a boy was arraigned as an habitual school offender, was found guilty and placed on probation.

On April 5 a blind boy, seven years old, was placed at the Perkins Institute for the Blind in Boston, through the State Board of Education.

It was voted that the leave of absence of Miss Fales be continued for the remainder of the school year, and that her substitute, Miss Dwyer, be paid at the rate of \$120 a year.

There was considerable discussion as to the best method to adopt to carry out the resolution passed by the representative council appropriating \$1000 for the equipment and maintenance of the play grounds at the Calvert, Lenthal and Potter schools. It was finally voted to leave the matter in the hands of the sub-committee on these schools.

Superintendent Lull called attention to the fact that the State board of education has offered a scholarship in the Rhode Island School of Design, of the value of \$70, for each high school in the State. The request of the Civic League for a school garden at Coggeshall school was referred to the sub-committee on that school. The use of the Rogers assembly hall was granted to the Rogers High School Athletic Association for a dance, and the gymnasium to the Galahad Club for a basketball game.

There was a discussion of the general subject of school gardens and it was finally decided that the committee on buildings might go ahead with the gardens already planned for, leaving the matter of the Coggeshall garden to the sub-committee on that school. There was also a talk about substitutes for school janitors but no action was taken.

Recent Deaths.

Alexander O. D. Taylor.

Mr. A. O. D. Taylor died at his residence on Hunter avenue on Sunday after a very brief illness from pneumonia. He had been out attending to business as usual, and while down on the street called at the Mercury Office, as he did frequently, appearing to be in his usual health at that time. When he returned home he suffered a chill, and medical attendance was at once summoned. Pneumonia developed within a short time and he fell steadily until the end came.

Mr. Taylor was one of the best known citizens of Newport and one of its most highly esteemed. In spite of his advanced age of seventy-three years, he was as active and energetic as many a man of half his years and he took a deep interest in all that pertained to Newport. A true gentleman, kindly in all his relations with others, endowed with a splendid intellect that had been studiously cultivated by carefully selected reading, he was of the finest type of business man that Newport has known. Whatever he became interested in he was willing to give much time and labor to, and in this way he had become the mainspring of many organizations of a public nature. He had been for many years the most active worker in the Unity Club and had helped materially to maintain it through a much longer period than such an organization usually exists. He was actively identified with the Newport Historical Society and the Natural History Society, in both of which he held important offices, and had done much for their welfare.

Mr. Taylor was born in Cork, Ireland, on January 2, 1832, of Scotch parentage, his father being manager of the Bank of Ireland. He was given a good education in his native place and later entered the bank with his father. They went to Cork, London, Ireland, for a short time to establish a branch bank, and when Mr. Taylor was 27 years of age he came to America. He at first settled in New York, but, within a short time, secured a position with the engineers that surveyed the way for the Northern Pacific Railway, being associated with Professor, Raphael Pumpelly and Mr. Richard M. Baker. Mr. Taylor established a real estate business in 1881, and after a short time in this partnership he decided to carry on the business alone. He had been successful in building up a large business, with a branch office at Jamestown, and was able to accomplish a great deal in including residents of other cities to come to Newport or Jamestown for the summer months. He dealt largely with the care of estates, owners of property feeling perfectly confident to leave their affairs in his hands.

For a time Mr. Taylor had considerable interest in the Newport Herald and was at one time its active managing editor. He was deeply interested in natural history, and took an active part in the enforcement of the laws relative to the protection of game, having been for a considerable time State commissioner of birds for Newport County.

Mr. Taylor leaves two sons, A. O. D. Taylor, Jr., and Hugh L. Taylor, and two daughters, Miss Theodora Taylor of Newport, and Mrs. Elnora Preston of India. Another son, Mr. John Taylor, died in South America a few years ago. Mr. Taylor was twice married, all the children being by the first wife who died many years ago. His second wife died about nine years ago.

Funeral services were held at the Channing Church on Wednesday afternoon, and were attended by a large number of the representative citizens of Newport. Rev. William Rufford Jones conducted the services, assisted by Rev. Emory H. Porter, D. D. Music was furnished by a quartet consisting of Mrs. Baxter, Mrs. Holman, Dr. Luther, and Mr. Marden, who formerly composed the choir of the church. The bearers were Richard Bliss, T. T. Pitman, B. F. Tanner, J. G. Parmenter, Dr. A. F. Equire, and L. K. Carr. The interment was in the Island Cemetery.

James T. Woodward.

The death of Mr. James T. Woodward, which occurred in New York on Sunday, removes another one of Newport's most prominent summer residents. He died of a complication of diseases after an illness of only several days. He was a native of Maryland, but when a comparatively young man went to New York, about the close of the Civil War. He entered the importing house of Rose, Campbell & Co., of which he became a partner. In 1873 he was made a director in the Hanover National Bank and was later made its president.

Mr. Woodward owned "The Clois

ters" in this city, and generally spent his summer here. He was a member of many prominent clubs. He was also a stockholder of the Newport Casino, a director of the Newport Trust and connected with other Newport organizations. He was unmarried.

Wedding Bells.

Fielding--Horgan.

Miss Helen Cecilia Horgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Horgan, and Mr. Charles F. Fielding were married at St. Joseph's rectory Monday evening. Rev. John T. O'Rourke officiating. The ceremony was witnessed by a small number of people. The bride wore a travelling dress of grey and a large picture hat of old rose shade. A largely attended reception followed at the home of the bride's parents on Walnut street, where many pretty and useful gifts were shown to the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Fielding left via the Fall River line for New York, where they are spending their honeymoon. On their return they will reside on Dean avenue. The groom is a wireless operator at the Torpedo Station.

William Elmyr Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, met with Miss Helen W. Thompson on Tuesday evening, when Miss Mary E. Nichols read a paper on "The Quaker in Rhode Island."

"Beaumont" is being put in readiness for the coming of Commodore and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt who will be here in a few days with their children to spend several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hunt Porter are visiting in this city.

Mr. Casenau Plamud will arrive for the season May 1st.

MIDDLETOWN.

ADJOURNED TOWN MEETING.—Pursuant to vote of adjournment passed April 6, the electors of Middletown assembled in town meeting on the afternoon of April 6, to complete the unfinished business, which could not be transacted while voting under the secret ballot law, on the sixth instant. The making of annual appropriations for the schools, highways and other municipal purposes and the determination of the tax rate for another year, were matters on which only tax-paying voters could vote, and consequently not many registry voters put in an appearance.

The report of the Town Treasurer was read, by which it appeared that the liabilities of the town had been slightly increased since last April, and at present amounted to \$21,802.20. In April, 1909, the amount was \$20,785.85. Increase \$1,016.35.

There was more tax outstanding than in April, 1909; there were due taxes to the amount of \$1,328.68, now the amount is \$1,682.32, a difference of \$353.74.

Council orders were nearly \$100 less than 1908. A large balance was reported due the school fund, and it was decided to cut down the appropriation for schools from \$4,500 to \$4,000, and \$400 was appropriated for care of the Middletown Cemetery.

The four propositions providing for highway appropriations and the repair of the Poor House, were all adopted by substantial majorities.

The first appropriated \$200 for ordinary repairs and was carried by a majority of 56, there being 60 votes in favor and only 4 against.

The second appropriated \$5000, for stone roads and was adopted by a majority of 49, there being 60 votes in favor and 7 against.

The third appropriated \$500 for the purchase of oil and was carried by a majority of 84, there being 48 in favor and 14 against.

The fourth appropriated \$300 for shingling the roof and repairing the Poor House, and was adopted by a majority of 45, there being 53 in favor and 8 against.

The salaries of Town Treasurer, Collector of Taxes and Clerk of Public School Committee were made the same as in 1909, \$100 to the Treasurer, \$150 to the Collector, and \$35 to the Clerk.

The Town Treasurer was authorized to loan money on the credit of the town, as occasion might require, to an amount not exceeding \$35,000, inclusive of the amount already loaned.

The rate of town tax was placed at 65 cents on each \$100 of taxable estate to be collected by the first Monday of December, and the poll tax was ordered to be collected by the town tax, for the payment of the town tax.

There was discussion relative to contemplated changes in the laws of the State governing the taxation of property, as outlined in the several acts now pending before the General Assembly. Clark Burdick of Newport, who was present in town meeting, was invited to the elucidate the changes at set out in the proposed acts, and he addressed the electors, pointing out the objectionable features of three of the acts in particular. The change regarding the taxation of intangible personal property was simply revolutionary and would work adversely to the interests of both Middletown and Newport. It was finally concluded to appoint a committee to appear before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives on Tuesday, the twelfth instant, and oppose the passage of the proposed acts. The committee chosen included Joseph A. Peckham, Philip Caswell and Charles H. Ward.

Philip Caswell, Fillmore Coggeshall and Frank T. Peckham were appointed a committee to contract for all the printing required to be done, at the expense of the town.

The polls were closed at half past four, and as less than seventy electors voted on the four printed propositions, the counting of ballots was soon completed, the result declared and the meeting soon after dissolved.

Cherub Devine

By SEWELL FORD

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CHAPTER XIII.

WHAT would have been the emotions of Cherub Devine could he have known that the Countess Vecchi had risen before the sun was fairly up for the purpose of interviewing his prisoner?

The Countess Vecchi was beginning to wish that she hadn't come, after all. Who could say what sort of prisoner she might be on the point of rousing? A man who was Cherub Devine's



"HELLO, HELLO!" CALLED THE COUNTESS.

vine's rival for some woman's affections, so her father had as good as said, but she could not believe that now. Perhaps the man was a criminal or a dangerous lunatic. The Countess sprang away from the padlocked door and glanced anxiously about. It might have been wiser to have waited until later and then insisted upon Timmins coming with her.

But, no, she felt that she wanted no witnesses to this interview. Suppose her father's version should be correct? The Countess lifted a determined chin and stepped briskly up to the heavy door. She doubled up one fist and tried to make a noise by hammering the wood. This was a failure. Then she looked around for a small stone, found it, wrapped her handkerchief about one end and proceeded to evoke a series of loud thumps. This proved effective, for an instant later she heard a creaking as of wire springs, and a sleep laden voice murmured some indistinct reply.

"Hello, hello!" called the Countess, rapping again with the stone.

"Go away. I don't want my breakfast now. I—I— Then came a prolonged yawn.

"I haven't brought you breakfast," said the Countess a little impatiently. "I just want to know why you are in our leechhouse."

This was sufficient to bring the unknown to his feet.

"What—why—well, I like that! What am I doing in your leechhouse, eh? Do you suppose I—I— a-a-a-choo-o-o-o! There, blast it! Do you imagine I would lock myself in such a hole from choice? Say, who the deuce are you out there anyway?"

"Never mind who I am," retorted the Countess, "but please tell me who you are!"

"Oh, ho! So that's it, eh? Well, you wait a minute, will you, until I—I— But another sneezing fit interrupted this sentence. When it was over the Countess heard him moving something against the door and was soon conscious that some one was gazing at her through the auger holes. She thought she could distinguish a smothered exclamation of surprise.

"Well," she observed, "can you see now?"

"Oh, yes; quite well, thank you!"

"But you don't know any more about who I am than before, do you?"

"Don't I, though? And the unknown chuckled. "You're the Countess Vecchi!"

"Hemph!" said the Countess. "That's a mere guess."

"Is it? Then I dare you to deny that you aren't. Come, am I not right, my dear Adele?"

The Countess started and tossed her head angrily.

"It doesn't matter in the least about my name. Perhaps you will tell me why you are in there."

"A stout, plump faced person who is widely known, I believe, as Cherub Devine locked me in."

"Ah!" The Countess did not mean to allow this exclamation to be audible, but it was.

"So he hasn't told you about it yet, eh?" commented the unseen prisoner. "Stupid of me, wasn't it, to allow him to trick me so easily? You wait! Your Mr. Devine is going to regret that he was so clever."

"But why did he do it?"

"You might have guessed anyway. There's a lady in the case."

"A— a lady?" gasped the Countess. "Some one that— that Mr. Devine?"

"Exactly. I found out only recently."

The arched lips of the Countess Vecchi were pressed tightly together; her chin was held very firmly. Although she could see nothing but the auger holes in the thick door, she stared at them.

"And you," she went on, after a pause—"you are interested in her also?"

"Naturally," came the rejoinder.

"But why should Mr. Devine wish to?"

"I'll explain all that. When he found that I happened to be the lady's husband he decoyed me here and locked me up."

"Oh, oh—her husband! I don't believe a word of it, not a word! It—it's a mistake, all a mistake. Why should you think that Mr. Devine cares enough for her to— to be so unjust to you as this?"

"Only because he as good as told me so himself. You see, my wife and I have been living apart. He thought I was dead. When I appear he finds me in the way. So he locks me up. But if there's any mistake I wish you'd point it out to Mr. Devine. Think there is, eh?"

"Oh, I don't know what to think."

The Countess Vecchi was determined to hold back her tears at the unexpected revelations, though, until she had put a few more questions. They were the ones she had been longing to ask from the first.

"This—this other— No; I mean this lady of whom you speak—is she young?"

"Just twenty-three."

"My own age," thought the Countess. Then she added aloud, "And she is quite pretty, I suppose?"

"Oh, she's pretty enough. But it's chiefly her cute ways which make her fascinating to men."

"Oh!" The Countess caught her breath sharply. "Then she is fascinating? Is she a blond?"

"Not a bit—lovely dark hair, big dark eyes. Her eyes are her strong point."

"Oh, I see!" commented the Countess, then to herself: "It's because I look something like her. And she's young and fascinating. Humph!"

"Glad I could tell you about her," observed the prisoner, "but if you don't mind I think I'll climb down off this cot. It's rather rickety, and I feel another sneezing fit coming on. Was there anything more?"

"I beg your pardon," she said earnestly. "Listen. You must go away from here at once."

"Nothing would please me better, but I can't crawl through these holes."

"I know, and I haven't a key to the padlock. But I shall get one. If I can't get the key I shall demand that you be set at liberty. I'll go to my father, to Mr. Devine, and—"

"Oh, I wouldn't bother them about it. Just say nothing at all, but find the key, undo the lock and then slip away. Perhaps you'd better wait until afternoon."

"But it's such a shame, keeping you shut up here like a criminal!"

"That's so. I told them it was an outrage. And I've caught a frightful cold too. Think you can find the key, don't you?"

"I'm sure I can. I'll send Timmins on an errand and look in his desk."

"I'm greatly obliged, you know. You're a titan. It's mighty good of you."

"It isn't at all. I couldn't do less, and if I ever speak to Mr. Devine again it will be only to tell him what I think of such cruel treatment. Good-by. I'm going now."

"Good-by and good luck," came faintly through the air holes in the door.

Perhaps it was best that the Countess could not see the grimace of satisfaction which accompanied the words as she departed to get the key to that padlock on the leechhouse door.

Thus it happened something after this fashion: The time was late afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock, when the golden autumn day was about to end in a blaze of sapphire light, that was soon to fade into an empty arch of turquoise blue. The Countess Vecchi was reading on the upper veranda. It had become well understood in the servants' wing that the brief but disturbing reign of that Devine person was over. Twice he had impudently offered his hand and fortune to the Countess Vecchi, and twice he had been scornfully refused. The parlor maid knew all the details.

Just now Timmins appeared up the left carriage drive. He was on foot and leading a half grown Jersey calf. He had been sent to purchase the calf from the Willur-Trenway's head dairyman.

Suddenly the leechhouse door swung gently outward on its hinges, while a man, wearing a wrinkled frock coat and a silk hat whose luster was somewhat dimmed by a drapery of cobwebs stepped cautiously out. Next he glanced in the direction of the house.

Above the shrubbery he could see only the roof and the dormer windows of the upper story, but apparently he was satisfied. Then he turned and looked toward the stables. No one was in sight there, but the man in the silk hat shook his fist at the sunset reddened windows.

Had he cast a glance directly behind him he would have seen Timmins and the calf just coming into view over the crest of a little rise in the rolling driveway. But he cast no such glance. Evidently he knew of only one exit from Hewington Acres, the right gateway, by which he had entered, and he at once struck a businesslike gait in making for it.

The discreet Timmins was both startled and puzzled. He did not wish to shout and alarm the folks in the house, for that would reveal the secret of the prisoner. Neither did he wish to release the calf. Yet he could not stand there and watch the man escape. That would never do. What would Cherub Devine say? Timmins' sharp little eyes narrowed menacingly. With the free end of the rope he gave the Jersey calf a smart whack on the ribs, rudely rousing it from its peaceful promenade. The calf jumped ahead. So did Timmins. Yanking and whacking, running and leaping, the pair of them careered impetuously across the velvet lawn, crashing through shrubbery, dodging between trees and making a straight course for the right hand driveway.

We have all we can manage to picture the consternation of the escaping shadow.

prisoner when he saw himself unseated, off by this inconspicuous tandem. No doubt he instantly recognized Timmins as his jailer, for after a moment's astonished hesitation he doubled on his tracks.

In spite of his lack of knowledge of the geography of the grounds, the fleeing prisoner was not to be caught easily. He dashed down one of the garden paths. So the pained meditations of Mr. Hewington, who was in the garden, were interrupted by the noise of rapidly approaching footsteps. The next moment he had a glimpse of an individual in a frock coat who was sprinting toward him at top speed.

Involuntarily Mr. Hewington raised his arms and stepped directly into the middle of the path. That was quite sufficient. The runner dug his heels into the gravel, checked his flight long enough for one dazed look and promptly dashed into a clump of golden glow, reappearing to the view of Timmins a second later headed toward the house.

Evidently the man was bewildered or else he had not failed to observe the by no means inconspicuous figure of Mrs. Timmins looming large in the kitchen door.

"Stop! Im, Maggel! Stop! Im!" shouted Timmins, abandoning all secrecy now.

Mrs. Timmins was not one to wait for explanations at such a time. Timmins wanted somebody stopped, and stopped he should be. With surprising agility she got her huge bulk in motion and moved happily and at right angles upon the refugee. As she did this Timmins, dragging the calf and followed by Mr. Hewington, closed in on the other side. But the horse was tired of the game or else he was winded. He no longer bounded merrily upon his wobbly legs, now ahead; now just behind Timmins. He stuck his forehead straight out and snarled babbly at the lead rope.

This left a gap of some ten yards in the line of offense, and through it the hunted man bolted, bravely, the tails of his frock coat fluttering a taunting salute as he spurred toward freedom. The sedate Eppings was just in time to view the escape with open mouth and staring eyes.

"Tyke after 'im, you blooming chump!" screamed the disgusted Timmins. "Why don't you tyke after 'im?"

Thus exhorted, the butler did break into a stiff trot, which was so patently ineffective that Timmins might have laughed had the occasion been less serious. As it was, he only gasped out an exclamation of disapproval, threw the calf's lead rope to Mr. Hewington, with the suggestion, "Here, you 'old 'im, governor," and darted after his prisoner.

Do you wonder, then, at the amazement of the Countess Vecchi when into the calm of the sunset hour burst this animated procession—first, a man swinging a silk hat in his right hand and panting as he ran; next, Timmins, his elbows close to his sides and his jaw thrust out in approved Marathon style; third, Mrs. Timmins, very red of face and her ample chest billowing up and down like a stormy sea, but getting over the ground quite rapidly; fourth, Eppings, his solemn eyes almost popping out of his head, and at the rear her father, vainly trying to urge the reluctant calf into a livelier gait?

The race between Timmins and his elusive prisoner was progressing very prettily. They were keeping to the driveway now, and the smooth macadam offered fine footing. At once there came to the ears of all concerned the sharp, imperious honk-honk of an automobile horn.

The next instant a big red car whirled in through the gates and at sight of the advancing procession in the roadway was brought to a sudden stop. From the back seat of the tonneau stepped forth Cherub Devine. It was the most dramatic and opportune entrance he had ever made in all his career.

The panting fugitive halted, stared apprehensively at the Cherub, then cast a hurried look over his shoulder at Timmins. Quickly he made his choice. Turning like a flash, he dodged Timmins neatly. Another moment and he had circled around Mrs. Timmins.

Perhaps he would have been doubling and dodging yet had there not occurred a diversion. The calf in its excitement had begun running in a circle and had wound Mr. Hewington up with the rope so that he could move neither hands nor feet. Mr. Hewington was loudly calling for Eppings.

Just then, however, it was Eppings' turn to try stopping the prisoner. He was already jumping from one side of the road to the other in order to confuse the enemy when Mr. Hewington's cries for assistance distracted his attention from the game. Years of training showed there. Eppings abandoned his post and started for his master. A yell of rage from Timmins reached his ears. Eppings saw the fugitive about to speed past him. For a second he hesitated. Then, unlimbering his long legs and throwing himself headlong across the road, wrapped his long arms midway about the frock coat, and amid a cloud of dust, captor and captive came desperately to earth.

As such things go it was rather a stirring finish—for it was all over.

"As fine a tackle as I ever saw made," declared the Cherub. "Eppings, you're a winner. But how did it all happen? How did he get out?"

The Countess Vecchi, who, with the help of Mrs. Timmins, had separated Mr. Hewington from the calf, came up just in time to hear this question asked.

"I think I can best answer Mr. Devine," said she, with just a suspicion of sarcasm in her tone. "It was I who released this gentleman from the leechhouse. Timmins, will you please step one side?"

"But, miss, he's such a—"

"Timmins!" reproved the Countess. "You want to let him go, do you, Countess?" queried the Cherub.

"I do."

"Then scoot," and Cherub Devine pointed a chubby thumb over his shoulder.

"Thanks," said the ex-prisoner, and, with a faint grimace (in the very face of the baffled Timmins, he started off.

Not until he had disappeared around the first curve of the driveway was a word spoken. Then Cherub Devine, who had been regarding the averted face of the Countess with a whimsical look in his blue eyes, broke the spell.

"I suppose," he began, "you wonder why we had him shut up in—"

"I understand perfectly," said the Countess. "He told me all about it himself."

"Oh, then you had a talk with him, eh?"

"I did." The Countess was looking steadily at him, and she paused as if to invite criticism of her action.

The Cherub shrugged his shoulders. He was beginning to realize that something more than the mere escape of this Count Vecchi had occurred.

Could there have been a reconciliation? The Cherub could not credit that.

"I expect he didn't tell you, though, just why I got so interested in him, did he?" and Mr. Devine favored the Countess with one of those instantaneous winks of his by which he was wont to express admiring audacity.

"He made everything quite clear, Mr. Devine," said the Countess, with significant emphasis. "And, while I can hardly approve of your motives, I can wish you every success in your

enterprise. Only please do not use our leechhouse as a prison again," and she walked away.

"Well, now I ought to be good, I guess," exclaimed the bewildered Cherub.

As he gazed about the little group of mystified persons he saw Mr. Hewington, still somewhat dazed and a good deal rumpled as to appearance from his recent experience with the calf. The Cherub led Mr. Hewington down the driveway toward the waiting car and observed casually.

"Well, our count is loose again."

"Our count, sir? Why, what do you mean?"

"Now, see here, Hewington, don't you go to being mysterious. I'm twisted up enough as it is. You saw Count Vecchi walk off just now, didn't you?"

"Count Vecchi? Where? When?"

"Oh, come!" said the Cherub. "Didn't you help chase him all over the lot?"

"My dear sir, that person was not Count Vecchi!"

"What—a—! Say, let's have that again, will you? Wasn't the count, did you say?"

"Most certainly not, sir. I will admit that at first I supposed it was the count, but no sooner had he been captured than I perceived that some one had made a most stupid blunder."

"But he said he was the count—told me so himself," insisted the Cherub.

"My dear Mr. Devine," and Mr. Hewington assumed his most dignified attitude. "If you doubt that I cannot recognize the man who?"

"There, there! I'll take your word for it. You say he isn't the count, do you?"

"Positively, sir, he is not the count!"

"Then who the devil is he?" exploded the Cherub.

"That, sir, is a matter in which I am not deeply interested."

"Well, I'll be hanged!" was the Cherub's only comment as he watched Mr. Hewington walk stiffly away.

CHAPTER XIV.

IT was nearly 8 o'clock when the Cherub was landed at his city hotel and before he had finished dinner.

He had just ordered his second demitasse when he heard his name being "paged" through the grill room. Holding up a forefinger to admit his identity, he was handed a cablegram of four sheets, with toll charges marked "collect." The ever ready McQuade had lived up to his reputation. In one day he had unearthed all that was to be learned of the history of Count Luigi Salvatore Vecchi.

On page 1 were recorded the facts concerning the birth, parentage and early childhood of the count. Page 2 took him on to youth, when he began to have escapades which had become matters of public record. Page 3 was largely devoted to accounts of his rumored engagements and brief statements concerning two duels in which he had been concerned. It was while hastily skimming the last sheet that Mr. Devine was moved to exclaim, with explosive urgency, "Ah, ha!" Mr. McQuade's message closed in this manner:

"Sent to private sanitarium in Logos, Switzerland, Aug. 15, 19— Died there Nov. 23, same year. Funeral private. Family hushed up affair."

"Nearly two years ago," commented the Cherub. "Then I believe he's good and dead by this time. But why shouldn't the Hewingtons be known?"

Further speculations were interrupted by the announcement that a person who gave his name as J. Binks was at the desk asking to communicate with Mr. Devine. He mentioned that

he was connected with some agency or other.

Mr. J. Binks, a bristly-haired man with an undershot jaw and narrow set eyes, stooped apologetically in among the tables.

"Excuse me," he whispered hoarsely, "but we got your gent, all right. He was walking out as cool as you like, too, sir, when we nabbed him."

"The deuce you say? But what have you done with him?"

"Just what was bothering us, sir. Generally we has papers and takes 'em to the nearest station house. But in this case, as I says to the chief, 'Chief,' says I, 'this is the peculiar case.'"

"Yes, it is a little odd," broke in the Cherub. "But where's your man now?"

"Outside, sir, cuffed to Mr. Coogan, my side partner. Now, if you would step around to the sergeant's desk and swear out—"

"But I can't, Mr. Binks. You and Coogan have done well. Here, split that between you," and Mr. Devine insinuated a yellow backed note into an anticipatory palm. "Now all you have to do is unload your man from Mr. Coogan, lead him in here and leave him with me."

"And there ain't no charge?"

"None at all, Mr. Binks. All I want is his company for a few minutes."

"Well, I'm jiggered, I am!"

The bogus count seemed rather nice and subdued. His clothes were wrinkled and dusty, his shirt bosom rumpled, and he was in need of a shave. With some hesitation he slid into the chair opposite Mr. Devine.

"Whatever your little game was, it's queered," said Mr. Devine. "You fooled me all right, but of course you couldn't fool Mr. Hewington or the Countess. What was the idea, anyway?"

"I was just joking. I'm going to make you smart for your share in this, Mr. Cherub Devine."

"Of course you are. That's only natural. You'll bring suit for damages and all that sort of thing, and I'll have to have you arrested on a charge of attempted blackmail, and between us we'll keep the courts busy for a year. I have that all figured out. But what do you say to a good dinner first?"

An involuntary rolling of the eyes toward the menu card betrayed the fact that the suggestion was a pleasing one.

"How would a nice thick sirloin with mushrooms and baked potatoes, strike you? And a few little necks to start on, eh? Good! Here, waiter!"

Suddenly, however, Mr. Devine asked abruptly:

"Well, got me all sized up? Then let's get down to facts. What's your real bona fide name, anyway?"

The man flushed a little.

"Suppose"—and a pair of piercing dark eyes watched for the effect shrewdly—"suppose I came direct from Count Vecchi as his personal rep?"

"Won't do," interrupted Mr. Devine. "Unless you can show your pass from the 'old boy.' You see, I know just how long the count's been dead."

"If you had taken the trouble to ask Mr. Hewington he would have told you how mistaken you were."

"Yes, but I'm better posted than Mr. Hewington. There are the latest returns," and the Cherub tossed over the last sheet of McQuade's message.

Seeing that further pretense along this line was useless, he merely shrugged his shoulders indifferently.

"I might have known you would find out. But what of it?"

"Why, not much," answered the Cherub slowly, "only—only this: Some one's been holding up the old gentleman for remittances ever since the count died, using the count's name. Of course I'm not sure who that somebody was, but the arrow points to you. How about it, eh?"

The man across the table began to think. His air of indifference vanished. He fumbled nervously with the table silver. Inside of two minutes he had broken down completely and was making a full confession, to which Cherub Devine listened with placid satisfaction and indulgent nods of encouragement.

The interview ended amicably. By the time it was over the ex-prisoner had recovered his composure and developed an appetite for sirloin steak; also he had accepted Mr. Devine's offer to become his guest for the night.

And early next morning there arrived at Hewington Acres once more a cheerfully audacious Cherub Devine, who seemed quite unaffected by the forbidding austerity with which Eppings chose to regard him as he inquired for the Countess.

After some moments, during which he paced up and down the reception hall, Mr. Devine was shown into the library with as much formality as if this was his first visit. Nor was the attitude of Mr. Hewington as he received the Cherub at all reassuring.

"I've been looking up that count of yours," remarked the Cherub. "He's been defunct for nearly two years. I had a man investigate the records, and it's all O. K."

"Impossible, Mr. Devine! Why—why—I have been in communication with him."

"That was your mistake. You've been in communication with a smooth young chap who couldn't resist the chance to play a new bunko game for all it was worth. How were the letters signed which came from the count after he was sent to that sanitarium?"

"By his secretary, I believe. Per F. C. That was it."

"Sure! And the F. C. stood for Francesco Conetto. I've had a heart to heart talk with Francesco and got his whole history. As you might guess by his name, he's half French and half Italian, which is not a bad combination. There was good blood on both sides, but no money on either, so that's why he didn't finish the medical course that he came over here to take. When his funds ran out he goes back to Italy, drifts up into Switzerland and gets a job as assistant house doctor in this sanitarium where they were trying to cure Count Vecchi of seeing pink whiskered tadpoles and other variegated fauna."

"Really, now, Mr. Devine!" protested Mr. Hewington.

"Why shir so at the facts?" asked

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

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The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN F. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 181
House Telephone 1910

Saturday, April 16, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt find that one of the penalties of glory is that people who have grown great can not retrieve their old honeymoon route as undisturbed as on the wedding tour. Even obscurity has its compensation.

Longfellow's "blacksmith" of "the spreading chestnut tree" has just died again, though he has been buried a number of times. He is becoming a rival, in this way, of the last survivor of the charge of the Six Hundred.

The late fall season is on. President Taft pitched the first fall in the opening game at Washington and sat delightedly watching the contest. The President is a true American and as such has a deep love for the national sport.

The local lobster season is open. Although we have had Nova Scotia lobsters all the winter, the genuine Newporter knows that nothing can equal the delicacy of the Rhode Island lobster, cooked fresh from the ocean. May the lobster fishermen have a prosperous season.

The staid and settled city of Melrose has been as excited as a Southern town over the Russell estate contest. When the judge announced the finding against the claimant sons of the residents of that town formed a mob and made things unpleasant for a number of the principals and witnesses. And this in Massachusetts.

The late Professor Agassiz was a firm believer in scientific instruction in the public schools, and had already given several thousand dollars to equip the Bates laboratories and to carry on the work in Newport. His bequest of \$31,000 for the same purpose will aid materially in giving the school children of Newport a practical education.

One would naturally suppose that the temperance cause would be considerably luxuriated in the vicinity of Westerly for a time. With twelve deaths occurring within a few days from drinking poisoned whiskey, it would seem natural that the whiskey drinkers would at least take to some other beverage for a time. And yet each day adds a new victim to the death roll. It is supposed that wood alcohol, used in compounding the whiskey, is at the bottom of the trouble.

The Tax Laws.

The City of Newport has wisely taken a stand in opposition to the proposed new tax law as introduced into the General Assembly. Although it is a grave question whether any portion of the State would be benefited by the proposed laws, it is certain that Newport would suffer severely under them. Especially is this true of the law regarding the taxation of intangible personal property. The bill as introduced provides for a uniform rate of 18 cents on each \$100 of such property, of this amount 9 cents to go to the State and 9 cents to go to the city or town where the tax is assessed. Of the \$13,692,000 personal property assessed in Newport, only about one million is on tangible property, but for the purposes of comparison the intangible property may be placed as low as \$10,000,000. From this the city at the present rate derives a net tax of \$180,000 and the State of \$19,000. Under the proposed law these figures would be reduced to \$48,000 and \$9,000 respectively, meaning a loss to the city of \$132,000 and to the State of \$9,000. The remedy suggested by the tax commission is to find more intangible personal property, which would mean that Newport must increase her valuation on intangible personal property from \$10,000,000 to \$30,000,000, which is clearly impossible, and if attempted would mean the utter ruin of Newport as a resort for the wealthy. The only other remedy to maintain the city's income would be to increase the tax rate on real estate to 25 per cent on its present high valuation. Whether or not Newport would be able to increase its personal property valuation is clearly shown by the records of the past. In 1909 the valuation was increased by more than thirteen millions only to be reduced by more than nine millions the following year. The present per capita valuation of personal property in Newport is the highest in the State, being \$506, as against \$276 for Providence, \$287 for Warwick, \$135 for Pawtucket, and \$34 for Woonsocket.

The proposed collateral inheritance tax would also work grave injustice to Newport by the loss of wealthy residents, and would of course result in a further increase of the tax on real estate, without figuring the loss to the business interests of the city. By many the tax on corporations is regarded as the gravest injustice to the smaller cities and towns, as the high valuation and low tax rate would result in these communities paying practically the whole of this form of State tax, the low valuation and higher tax rate of Providence about equaling the net State tax proposed, and which is to be paid only after the local taxes have been deducted.

General Assembly.

It is generally expected that the Legislature will complete its duties by next Friday night so as to be able to take a recess at that time until next August when the report of the redistricting commission can be acted upon. The two judicial committees will sit during the summer, so that the matter will be in shape for immediate action when the General Assembly meets.

As the end of the session approaches, the work increases. Many measures have been passed upon during the past few days, even though the session on Thursday was largely devoted to listening to addresses on the Deeper Waterways Convention that will be held in September in this State. The Legislature has appropriated \$5000 for this purpose and has authorized the city of Providence to appropriate a like amount. The House has this week passed the act allowing the Newport board of health to close privy vaults, and the Senate has passed in concurrence the act providing for the election of a building inspector to the city of Newport. The so-called "Baby Farm" act has been passed in concurrence, as has the bill-board act. The House has passed a resolution making an appropriation of \$850 for the care of records and papers in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court for Newport County. The resolution of the representative council of the city of Newport, protesting against the new taxation laws, has been presented in the Senate. Governor Pothier has affixed his signature to the Grand Trunk charter which has passed in concurrence last week.

High Cost of Food Abroad.

A report just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor gives an exhibit of the prices of exports of farm products in February, 1910, in comparison with the same month in 1909. A marked rise is shown ranging from 30 per cent upward. A genuine effort to find out why the cost of living has advanced quickly arrives at the fact that the problem is world wide and therefore not due to political conditions in any one country. Demagogues have always used every form of public discontent to spread false views for the benefit of discredited and incompetent parties and party leaders. In recent special elections in this country the high cost of living has been charged by the opposition to be due to the party in power, and especially to the new tariff. Yet it is manifestly true that food has gone up in Europe more seriously than in America and that foreign wage-earners are far less able to deal with the situation. Investigating the cost of food is to no purpose if it is to be regulated by demagogic weathercocks. Only when causes and conditions are clearly understood can effective remedies be applied.

The United States is not selling as large a volume of its food products abroad as in some recent years, but the surplus exported is still of great proportions. In the 1891-95 period the exports of beef produced in this country were 32,000,000 pounds yearly; in 1871-75, 109,000,000 pounds; in 1881-85, 810,000,000; in 1891-95, 601,000,000. The high mark was reached in the 783,000,000 pounds of 1909, after which there was a decline to the 419,000,000 pounds of 1908. The export of pork products, which averaged 91,000,000 pounds yearly in the middle of the last century, was 1,462,000,000 pounds in 1906 and 1,033,000,000 pounds last year. In the last seventy years the ratio of meat animals to population in the United States declined, but exports of meat and products went up to over 2,000,000,000 pounds in 1908, and amounted to 1,472,000,000 pounds last year. Facts like these are to the point. But blatherlike orators never touch them. Their stock in trade is misinformation and misrepresentation.

Why Hogs Are High.

Except for chosen parts, the hog today stands fully as high in the price scale as does beef cattle, and for a time at least the average consumer cannot hope to find in hog meat a lower priced substitute for the more aristocratic beef. Some light on the reasons for this is to be found in the sixty-first annual return of pork packing in the west. These returns show a total of 24,162,000 hogs packed in twelve months ending March 1, a decline of 4,831,000 hogs, or over 16 per cent, from the preceding record year ending March 1, 1909. Although the slaughter in the past year was smaller than in 1909, or, indeed, in any previous year back to 1905, it was 2,000,000 hogs more than was slaughtered ten years ago. The amount paid out for hogs by western packers for twelve months ending March 1, 1910, was \$396,893,000. For the preceding year the total was \$358,607,000, so that with 16 per cent fewer hogs the price paid was 10.6 per cent greater. Naturally enough, the stocks of hog products held on March 1 in the west show very heavy decreases from a year ago, and this fact, coupled with the smaller number of hogs probably in the country, would seem to point to continued high prices for all hog products. Still it is much easier for the demagogue to blame the high prices on the tariff rather than on the scarcity of hogs.

Judge: What do you do during the week?
Witness: "Nothing."
Judge: "And on Sunday?"
Witness: "I take a day off."
Judge: "Oh, I see. What salary does the city pay you?"—April Lip-dip.

Important Railway Plans.

(Providence Journal.)

Plans of so much importance to Providence as to Fall River, New Bedford and Newport are about to be pushed to completion by the New York, New Haven and Hartford, provided the co-operation of the communities directly affected is obtained. The extension of the double track on the Warren and Bristol branch to Fall River from Warren is authorized, and the extension of electric service from Fall River to Newport also is contemplated. This will insure a high-speed electric road from Providence to Newport and the change undoubtedly will be appreciated by passengers who have compared the smoky trails between Fall River and Newport with the clean electric cars run on the Warren and Bristol road. Double-tracking and signals also will facilitate the running of express trains to and from Fall River via the Providence tunnel, and will encourage the movement of passengers to this city from Fall River and other points on Mount Hope Bay, Newport, of course, will be materially benefited by these changes.

The most spectacular part of the programme of the New Haven, however, is the extension of the Warren and Bristol road through Fall River direct to New Bedford. This improvement, according to the estimate of Vice President McElroy, will cost about six million dollars. The tunnel under Fall River will enable New Bedford people to trade in Providence at infinitesimal inconvenience, and the importance of this undertaking to Providence is indicated by the population of New Bedford, which is close to a hundred thousand. Fall River's population being nearly one hundred and twenty thousand, it may be said that the double-tracking and the tunnel will bring over two hundred thousand people into closer relations with Providence. This estimate, not including stations along the Sakonnet river and the city of Newport.

All this development was made possible by the tunnel in Providence. The boring of the East Side hill for a double track thus is one of the most valuable of the works inaugurated by President McElroy, and may be regarded as hardly secondary to the cave and transformation finished in 1893. The Fall River tunnel, like the one in Providence, requires legislative sanction, and the experience of this city with its new tunnel is so satisfactory that there seems to be no doubt as to the inducement of the Fall River tunnel by Fall River and New Bedford when the approval of the Massachusetts Legislature is requested by the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

Weather Bulletin.

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Washington, D. C., April 15, 1910.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent April 12 to 16, with winds 11 to 15, cool wave 14 to 16. This disturbance was expected to develop greatest intensity on western parts of the continent and to lose force as it progressed eastward. Unusually cool weather was expected to follow the storm center reaching Meridian 90 about April 18 and eastern sections a day or two later.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 17, cross Pacific slope about 18, great central valleys 19 to 21, eastern sections 22. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about April 17, great central valleys 19, eastern sections 21. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about April 20, great central valleys 22, eastern sections 24.

This disturbance will be preceded by unusually cool weather with frosts as far south as sometimes occurs at this season. The five days temperature centering on the warm wave of the disturbance will average below normal but temperatures will not remain down long after the storm passes.

The forces of this disturbance will increase as it approaches eastern sections and the eastern provinces and eastern states will get the most intense part of it. Not much rain during four or five days this storm center will be crossing the continent.

Another disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 21, cross Pacific slope by close of 22, great central valleys 23 to 25, eastern sections 26. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about April 21, great central valleys 23, eastern sections 25. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about April 24, great central valleys 26, eastern sections 28.

Temperatures of this disturbance will average above normal and rainfall below. The storms will not be great but will develop more than average intensity. The warm wave will cause very high temperatures one or two days and the great central valleys in the states will be calling for more rain.

Last half of April will bring most of the time, crop weather favorable to corn planting in middle latitudes and the sowing of oats farther north. While floods may be expected in a few small sections an excess of rainfall will not be the rule in the states, and corn should be planted with the expectation that rainfall of the crop season will be less than usual. In the states the potatoes will probably be a short crop and they should be planted only on low or bottom land.

Canadian weather will not be similar to that of the states and in Canada, planting and sowing should be for an average season of crop weather.

THE COMET.

Those who can rise an hour before the sun does may have a good view of the comet which will seem to back away from the sun. Don't get excited about this unusual visitor. Remember that the human race has inherited a fear of comets probably because in remote ages some comet, perhaps our moon, came uncomfortably close to our earth. Halley's comet may strike the earth sometime but not at this visitation.

A few years ago, Mark Twain told an inquiring reporter that the report of his sudden death was "greatly exaggerated." The American people hope that the report of his serious illness to-day are greatly exaggerated, but unfortunately there is only too much reason to fear that they are entirely true. Enfeebled by advancing years and broken in spirit by the tragic death of his daughter a few months ago, the genial American humorist is but a shadow of his former self. And the great American public sympathizes with him keenly. Few men have won a warmer place in the hearts of his fellow-countrymen than has he. His genuine humor has made him immortal.

MIDDLETOWN.

The Oliphant Club held its annual meeting on Friday last at the home of Mrs. Phoebe E. T. Manchester. Mrs. Gertrude Thomsen succeeded Mrs. Gertrude Wilbur as secretary and Miss Lizzie A. Chase, Miss Sarah L. Chase as treasurer. The position occupied by the retiring Director, Mrs. Phoebe E. T. Manchester, is to be taken by Mrs. Clara E. Denney.

Asbury day is to be observed by the Club on Friday by appropriate exercises at Holy Cross Guild House and by the planting of a tree in memory of the Club's first president, Mrs. Rebecca M. Clifford who served in this capacity 11 years.

The proposed trip to New Bedford by this Club which had been arranged for Friday was postponed until June. Arrangements were completed for the annual club picnic and gentlemen's night on April 23d. The proceeds are to be divided between the Traveling Library of the Federation and the Middletown Library. Following the business of the annual meeting, Mrs. Manchester presented a literary program which was very entertaining and instructive.

Newport County Farmers' Grange, No. 4, Patrons of Husbandry, will be entertained on Tuesday next by Aquidneck Grange at the town hall. A program of unusual excellence has been arranged by the hostess, Mrs. Wm. M. Hughes, which will be open to the public at 8.30. Among the speakers will be Professor C. B. Coleman of Kingston College, who will speak upon "How to Judge Hygiene" and Miss Elizabeth W. Olney of the Rhode Island Humane Educational Society whose subject will be "Our Dumb Animals." Miss Ella M. Sherman of Portsmouth will give several readings and the musical portion of the program will include vocal selections of Mr. Frank Bennett and Miss Hazel Wilbur of Middletown. The morning session will be devoted to business. A delegation from several of the granges in the state is expected.

Following the semi-monthly supper given by the Women of the Ladies Aid on Wednesday evening at the Methodist Episcopal Church a literary and musical program was presented under the direction of the Nywark League entitled "Nature's Gifts."

The announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Grace Evelyn Peckham, second daughter of Lewis Eugene Peckham of Jamestown, to Mr. Elton Warren Peckham, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Marion Peckham. Miss Peckham has resided for many years with Mr. and Mrs. W. Clarence Peckham, and is a granddaughter of Eliza Clarke Peckham of this town. Mr. Elton Peckham is at present in Egypt, Florida.

Mr. Albert O. Young, who has conducted a grocery store and barber shop on Green End avenue for the past 6 years has transferred his business to Newport. His removal is greatly regretted. His brother, Mr. Wm. J. O. Young, a well known barber of Newport, has opened a similar place on the East Main road nearly opposite Brannan's Lane. The building is used also as a waiting room.

Mrs. Clayton E. Delamater is making a protracted stay with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Billings at West Bridgewater, Mass., owing to the feeble condition of her mother who has recently sustained two shocks. The family has been especially afflicted. Mrs. Billings, an aunt who has been caring for Mrs. Billings, fell down stairs last week Tuesday injuring her head, fracturing an elbow, and breaking the shoulder blade. Mrs. Delamater who went to West Bridgewater at conference time is likely to be detained some weeks.

Bishop McVicar will administer the rite of Confirmation in a class of 19 at Holy Cross Church Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Clifton B. Ward, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Ward, commenced his duties as census enumerator for Middletown on Friday, April 15th.

Middletown students at the Normal School are spending the spring vacation at home.

About \$15 was realized from the annual Egg Supper at Holy Cross Guild House Wednesday evening.

Former Mayor McCarthy of Providence will address the Holy Name Society of St. Mary's church tomorrow evening, at which time there will be a smoke talk.

Miss Valina Coffin, a student at the State Normal School, is spending her vacation in Newport, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Martin E. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Lawton have arrived at their residence on Broadway from the South, where they spent the winter.

Owing to the death of Mr. A. O'D. Taylor the annual meeting of the Unity club has been postponed to April 26.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Ackerman have been visiting Mrs. Ackerman's father, Hon. Robert G. Cottrell.

Miss Paterson has once more resumed her duties as superintendent of the Newport Hospital, after a long illness.

Mrs. William Storrs Wells has been inspecting her summer residence, "Chetwood," the past week.

Mr. Samuel T. Hopkins is seriously ill with typhoid pneumonia at his home in Fall River.

Mr. Charles Stoddard, who has been critically ill for a long time, is convalescing.

Mr. Thatcher T. Bowler paid a visit to Block Island the past week.

Captain and Mrs. Wickes arrived from Brooklyn the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Quonter have returned from Europe.

Mrs. William Grosvenor has arrived for the season.

City Physician John H. Sanborn is able to be out after his serious illness.

Mrs. Seth Barton French will spend the summer months abroad.

Mr. James Hazard Wilson will arrive early in May for the season.

Mr. George B. Austin has been in Newport the past week.

Mr. Job A. Peckham has returned from his trip to Bermuda.

American Beef Prices Abroad.

A contemporary publishes a long article coming from a writer introduced as "late of the American consular service in Europe," says an exchange, who undertakes to show that the prices of American beef sold in London are lower than the home prices, but fails to make out the case. On getting down to specific prices, he says the cheapest cuts of beef are sold in London for from 9 to 10 cents a pound, while the choicest cuts are fully double this price, and in high-grade markets still higher. These prices "are about the same as in the United States, yet meats from all parts of the world reach London at an exceedingly low cost for transportation, and without the payment of any duty. An American who goes marketing in London, expecting to buy meats or other staple articles of food at a lower rate than he pays at home will be disappointed, though free trade in the national policy, American meats for export have advanced materially within a few months, and the amount ordered is much smaller than in recent years. South American and Australian meats of like quality have advanced in a similar manner.

It would not be worth while to refer to an article whose figures and comparisons are so vague, were it not for the significant admission: "There is no country in the world where the people eat such elaborate meals as in the United States. Even the working classes must have butter, ham and eggs, mutton chops or steak, as well as oatmeal and perhaps fruit for breakfast. In the continental countries of Europe, the breakfast consists of coffee and bread. Comparatively few people can afford butter. When meat is eaten at dinner, the quantity is very small for each person." This ex-attache of the consular service turns turtle on his head when he gets down to the essential facts in the case. He closes with the remark that "economy is a passion in those countries where necessity. In the United States extravagance is a passion from circumstances and habit." If the surplus of food, money and comfort is on this side the policy of protection need not take the defensive. It is British free traders who are trying to hold their lines.

The Duke Scores.

Miss Passes: "That's the Duke of Oldhouse. He married a million."
Mr. Blase: "You don't say! Well, he's got Solomon beat a mile!"—April Lip-dip.

She (protestingly)—That's just like you, a man never gets into trouble without dragging some woman in with him. He—Oh, I don't know! How about John in the wheel?—Boston Transcript.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL 1910	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
10 Sat	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21
11 Sun	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21
12 Mon	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21
13 Tues	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21
14 Wed	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21
15 Thurs	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21
16 Fri	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21
17 Sat	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21	6:21

Last Quarter, 24 day, 7:47 a.m., evening.
New Moon, 64 day, 11:25 a.m., evening.
First Quarter, 104 day, 6:41 a.m., morning.
Full Moon, 214 day, 8:23 a.m., morning.

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS.

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing information for themselves or friends regarding Tenements, Houses, furnished and unfurnished, and Farms or Sites for building, can ascertain what they want, by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR.

REAL ESTATE AGENT,
132 Bellevue Avenue Newport, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1887. He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal States and Notary Public.

Has a Branch Office open all summer in Jamestown, for Summer Villas and Country places.

Deaths.

In this city, 12th inst., at the residence of her son, George P. Morgan, 40 Prospect Hill street, Mary, widow of Sylvester Morgan.

In this city, 10th inst., Alexander O'Driscoll Taylor, formerly of Belfast, Ireland, in the 74th year of his age.

In this city, 12th inst., at his residence, 6 Harrington street, John J. Harrington, in his 54th year.

In this city, April 14, Johanna Storran, aged 80 years.

In this city, April 14, Jane, widow of Thomas B. Blount, aged 79 years.

In this city, April 14, at her residence, 15 Halsey street, Emily, wife of Leonard H. Halsey, in her 74th year.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14, Annie Pessala, wife of John E. Underwood of Newport, R. I., and daughter of John Penninger of Brooklyn, N. Y.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of
Wm. Carter

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S
LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR MILKINESS.
FOR TONIC LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

DRUGGISTS THE MOST AND GUARANTEE
Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. *Wm. Carter*
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

IN JUNE 21, "WITHOUT FAIL"

Time For End of the World is Again Set by Holy Rollers

Duxbury, Mass., April 15.—The end of the world is coming again, according to another vision of Eva Brown of Pawtucket, and hundreds of Fringe Immersionists began a convention here to prepare for the expected event. This coming end of the world is to be "without fail."

June 21 is the date set by Miss Eva's vision for the world's finish. Even announcements that "something terrible is to happen on June 21."

The Fringe Immersionists have been called Holy Rollers and "End of the World Men." But the first of these names is the one which they use themselves. It comes from the triple form of immersion, which is conducted at the conventions. Hundreds were numbered last year.

At that time many gave away their earthly goods and chattels and waited confidently for the termination of this earth. When the expected failed to happen the immersionists went over their calculations and ascertained that a mistake had occurred.

COOPER IS SET FREE

Governor of Tennessee Pardons Man Who Assassinated Carmack

Nashville, April 14.—Governor Pattison has pardoned Colonel Duncan D. Cooper, who was sentenced by a jury to twenty years' imprisonment for the murder of former Senator Edward W. Carmack on Nov. 8, 1908.

The pardon by the governor followed the refusal of the supreme court to grant a new trial to the man who killed his political enemy because of a slight personal quarrel.

The appeal of the two Coopers, father and son, went to the supreme court together. Each had been sentenced to twenty years. The court ordered a new trial for Robin Cooper, the son, who was sentenced for complicity in the crime, but refused it to the father.

NEW POLICE CHIEF

LIFTS ST. LOUIS LID

Even Raids on Fan-Tan Players

Are Now Discontinued

St. Louis, April 14.—The lid on such parties, boxing matches, kite flying and fan-tan, ordered by ex-Chief of Police Greely, has been removed in the first official announcement of the new chief, William Young.

Under the new ruling women may play euchre as long as they wish and for whatever prizes they may desire just as long as they do not hire a hall. Boys may play baseball on vacant lots and in alleys whenever they please and fly kites to their hearts' content. Pleasures denied to them by Young's predecessor.

Boxing and sparring matches will be permitted before regularly organized clubs, and there will be no interference as long as the affairs do not become slugging matches. Chinese residents will be permitted to play fan-tan, and the fruitless raids of the past few months will not be repeated.

BIG FAMILIES A DISGRACE

Larlene Baker Not In Accord With Ideas of Colonel Roosevelt

Washington, April 15.—"Ten years hence to be the father of ten or twelve children will be as much of a disgrace as being a confirmed drunkard is at present," declares Mrs. Larlene H. Baker of Spokane, Wash., a suffragist, who will be heard at the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage association, which opened in this city.

Her studies of children all over the world, she said, had convinced her that "not more than 10 percent of them are children of love, and that the other 90 percent are not wanted."

"Roosevelt, poor, ignorant man," she continued, "urges large families, but I tell you it is quality we want in children, not quantity. Woman suffrage will better children, for it will produce better thinking. It is the mental, not the physical, that rules progressive action today and teaches us that the greatest crime of the age is too many children."

GUILD FOR SENATOR

Former Governor Could Beat Lodge, According to Democratic Prophet

Boston, April 12.—"If Curtis Guild announces himself as a candidate for the United States senate against Senator Lodge, the Republicans will flock to him quicker than they flocked to Eugene A. Foss in the Fourteenth district congressional contest."

This statement was made by George Fred Williams in discussing the political situation in the state. It was the first time that the Democratic leader has broken his silence of months on the political situation, and it is regarded as significant that he should launch the boom for ex-Governor Guild for United States senator.

Miss Hurry to Become Mrs. Swift
New York, April 15.—Lawrence Swift and Elizabeth M. Hurry got their license to marry here in just two minutes. The bride's father is a member of the law firm of Hurry & Gallon.

SUFFRAGISTS LISTEN TO TAFT

Stirred Up When He Disapproves Votes For Women

CHORUS OF FEMINE HISSES

Delegates to Convention Are Rebuked With Reminder That They Show Lack of Restraint Necessary For Those Who Participate in Government Affairs—Makes "Confession" That He Once Advocated Suffrage

Washington, April 15.—The President of the United States, the first chief executive of the nation ever to greet a convention of woman suffragists, braved the danger last night of facing an army of women who want the ballot, had the courage to confess his opinion and was hissed.

President Taft had frankly told them that he was not altogether in sympathy with the suffragist movement and was explaining why he could not subscribe fully to its principles. He said he thought one of the dangers of suffrage for women was that women as a whole were not interested in it, and that the power of the ballot, as far as woman was concerned, would be controlled by the "less desirable class."

When these words fell from the president's lips the walls of the convention hall echoed a chorus of feminine hisses. It was no feeble demonstration of protest. The combined hisses sounded as if a valve on a steam engine had broken.

President Taft stood unmoved on the platform during the demonstration of hostility, and then, smilingly, answered the unfavorable greeting with this retort:

"Now, my dear ladies, you just show yourselves capable of suffrage by exercising that degree of restraint which is necessary in the conduct of government affairs by not hissing."

The women who had hissed were rebuked. The president's reply apparently took instant effect. There were no more hisses while the president continued his address, which he characterized as "my confession," on the woman suffrage question. At the conclusion of his talk he was enthusiastically applauded.

"When I was 16 years old and was graduated from the Woodward high school in Cincinnati, I took for my graduation subject 'Woman Suffrage,' and at that time I was as strong an advocate of woman suffrage as any delegate to this convention. I had read much on woman suffrage and my father was a suffragist."

The women cheered the president at this point in his address. The hall was a mass of waving handkerchiefs, but the waving ceased abruptly when the president, resuming, said with emphasis:

"So, at that time I was orthodox (accenting 'that time') but the actual experience which I have had have modified my views of this subject somewhat. In the first place the Republican government we are now enjoying, and support because, on the whole, every intelligent class—that is, every set of individuals similarly situated in a community, intelligent enough to know what their interests are—is better qualified to determine how those interests shall be cared for and preserved than any other class, however altruistic."

"But I call attention to two qualifications in that statement. The first is that the class must be intelligent enough to know their own interests. The theory that the Hottentot or any uneducated class is fitted for self-government is wholly dissent from. But that is not applicable to this situation tonight."

This utterance injected into the course of feminine delegates a feeling of good nature, soon to be dispelled. They laughed heartily.

Cambridge, Mass., April 13.—"Dakota Dan," so-called, has lost his case. Judge Lawton decided in the Middlesex probate court that he is not Daniel Blake Russell.

"I find," declared the judge at the conclusion of his decision, "that the petitions now before the court were not brought or presented by Daniel Blake Russell, but by one who attempted to impersonate him and defraud the estate. Accordingly they will all be dismissed."

Along with the dismissal of the petitioner's claim there also was dismissed the three petitions originally made by the claimant: for an account of the estate of the estate of Daniel Russell of Melrose; for a distribution of the estate and for the appointment of a new bondsman.

Carnegie's Money Refused
Toledo, April 15.—The University of Wooster will not be a beneficiary of the Carnegie pension fund for superannuated professors, because Carnegie stipulated that the university should be released from denominational control.

Bank Robbers Get Over \$10,000
Spring City, Tenn., April 15.—Robbers blew the vault of the First National bank at this place and escaped with an amount exceeding \$10,000.

Big Batch of Lunatics Set Free
Perth, April 14.—Two hundred and eighty lunatics have just been released from the public asylums in Bohemia, owing to financial considerations.

Vote to Curb Lords' Power
London, April 15.—The government's veto resolution, curbing the power of the house of lords, was carried in the house of commons, 351 to 246.

FIRST OF ITS KIND

New Naval Flyer Paulding Will Use Nothing but Oil For Fuel

Bath, Me., April 13.—Distinguished as the first of the torpedo boat destroyer fleet to be equipped with burners for burning oil exclusively, the Paulding was launched by the Bath Iron Works. No coal will be carried, except for galley purposes.

The Paulding has practically the same lines as her sister destroyers, the Reid and Flusser, which last week broke all American records by maintaining a speed of at least thirty-five miles an hour for four hours.

The fuel oil will be carried in tanks corresponding to the coal bunkers on her sister ships, with a total capacity of about 60,000 gallons. The Paulding is 291 feet over all, and has an extreme beam of 25 feet 4 1/2 inches; a mean draft displacement of 712 tons and a mean draft of 18 feet 4 inches.

COVER TO BE RIPPED OFF

Hughes Orders Inquiry Into Methods of New York Legislature

Albany, April 12.—Declaring that the revelations in the Allds-Conger bribery inquiry recently conducted by the senate and the fact brought out in the insurance investigation by Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss "have caused every honest citizen to shudder with shame and indignation, and have made irresistible the demand that every proper means should be employed to purge and to purify," Governor Hughes sent a special message to the legislature last night recommending "an immediate, impartial, thorough and unflinching investigation into legislative practices and procedure, and into the use of corrupt or improper means for the promotion or defeat of legislation."

WHISKY IS BLAMED

FOR TWELVE DEATHS

Police Think Liquor Was of the Moonshine Variety

Westerly, R. I., April 15.—With a death toll numbering twelve, of which three names were added since Wednesday, interest in the alleged wholesale whisky poisonings in Westerly and adjacent towns took a new turn. The police are now working on a theory that the poisoned whisky is "moonshine" made in some back kitchen and doctored with drugs to make it palatable.

These drugs liberally used have made the concoction a deadly poison. Three raids have already been made in the Italian quarter and, although a large amount of whisky and other intoxicants was found, nowhere was any evidence of "moonshining" found.

Chief of Police Bransfield says that summonses to appear in the superior court at Kingston Monday have been served upon seven persons believed to possess valuable information in connection with the dozen mysterious deaths.

CAR STRIKERS RETURN

Primary Cause of Trouble in Philadelphia Is to Be Arbitrated

Philadelphia, April 15.—The committee of nineteen, composed of representatives of striking motormen and conductors from each of the barns of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, met last night and voted in favor of accepting a settlement offered by the company through representatives of the American Federation of Labor.

The terms of the settlement have not yet been made public, but it is said they include many of the features of the proposal made on March 20, when the company agreed to take back all the strikers and to guarantee them \$2 a day until regular runs could be secured for them. The cases of the 174 men whose discharge precipitated the strike on Feb. 19 will be submitted to arbitration.

CHARTER BILL A LAW

Grand Trunk Railroad Given Direct Line Through Rhode Island

Providence, April 13.—The Grand Trunk charter bill was made a law when Governor Pothier affixed his signature to the document. The bill gives the Southern New England Railway company, an auxiliary branch of the Grand Trunk railway, a direct line through Rhode Island, with a seaport outlet at Providence.

It is planned to extend the Grand Trunk line from Pomeroy, Mass., to Woonsocket, thence through Central Falls and Pawtucket to Providence. The Grand Trunk now passes through Palmer by means of its subsidiary, the Central Vermont railway.

STEEL WAGES ADVANCED

Thousands of Workers Benefit by a \$9,000,000 Annual Increase

New York, April 15.—Substantial increases in wages by the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel corporation will become effective May 1, it is officially stated here.

The proposed increase will apply to a large majority of the corporation's 225,000 employees and in round figures will increase the pay rolls of the steel corporation by about \$9,000,000 annually.

"More Daylight" Law Repealed
Cincinnati, April 12.—Cincinnati's city council repealed the Cincinnati "more daylight" law, whereby "more daylight" was to be gained for workers by setting local clocks two hours fast from May to October of each year.

RUSSELL'S LONG LOST BROTHER

Melrose Ex-Recluse Recognizes Him In "Fresno Dan"

STATEMENT TO BOSTON PRESS

Takes the Public Into His Confidence to Extent of Forty-Three Words—Man Accepted as Prodigal Declared by "Dakota Dan" and His Partisans to Be a "Plant"—Judge Lawton Officially Denies Petitions

Boston, April 15.—The expected happened when William C. Russell, the ex-recluse of Melrose, issued a statement to the press of Boston acknowledging that the second claimant for a portion of the \$500,000 Melrose estate, of which he is an heir and executor, "Fresno Dan," as his long lost brother, Daniel Blake Russell.

The statement consisted of but forty-three words and was as follows: "I desire to state publicly at this time that I am convinced and satisfied that Daniel Blake Russell, who has recently come to Boston from Fresno, California, is the son of my father, Daniel Russell, late of Melrose, and is my own brother."

The anticipated statement did not fail to create a sensation, however, for public feeling runs high. When the statement was issued W. C. Russell was at the Hotel Bellevue. The statement emanated from the office of Nason & Proctor, within almost a stone's throw, at the Hotel Commonwealth, was "Dakota Dan," the first Russell claimant, who has been fighting as the long lost heir in the Cambridge probate court since Sept. 20, 1909; and who was branded an impostor by Judge Lawton Tuesday.

The Dakota man and his frenzied partisans still maintain that the man who is accepted as the prodigal is a "plant." They say this second claimant, who has been living under the name of Johnson as a fruit picker in California, is engaged to defeat claimant No. 1 for what he says is the battle for his rights.

William C. Russell has issued no statement as to whether he intends to share his fortune with the new comer, but those on the inside track say Daniel Blake Russell will be welcomed with open arms on Russell's bill, Melrose, and that he will get a portion of the Daniel Russell fortune. William seems happy in finding his brother, his only living near relative.

Late yesterday afternoon Judge Lawton filed with Register Harris of the Middlesex probate court his decree on the petitions of the first claimant in the Russell case, who is known popularly as "Dakota Dan."

The decree of the court finds against the claimant on his petitions for a new bondman with sureties to take charge of the Russell property; for an accounting to the court; for a distribution of the estate; and for the dissolution of the receivership of the estate of Daniel Blake Russell, absentee.

Judge Lawton did not file the long written review of the case which he read in court Tuesday, and he says that review will not be spread on the records.

MISS LE BLANC'S GOODS

Mrs. Glover and Her Counsel Restrained From Disposing of Them

Cambridge, Mass., April 14.—Mrs. Lillian M. Glover and her attorney, Samuel B. Elmore, are restrained by an injunction issued by Judge Richardson in the equity session of the superior court from disposing of the clothing, letters, papers or other documents of Hattie Le Blanc, who is under indictment for the murder of Corinne Glover.

The injunction was issued on a bill brought by Miss Le Blanc against Mrs. Glover and her counsel. Elmore has admitted having part of the effects of the young woman, but refused to deliver the property to her because he was directed not to do so by District Attorney Higgins of Middlesex county.

STRIKE HAS BEEN COSTLY

Paper Mills May Be Running Regularly by Middle of May

Glens Falls, N. Y., April 15.—Officers of the International Paper company mills at South Glens Falls, Fort Edward, Ticonderoga and Corinth, where a strike has been in progress for the past two months, say that they will be running regularly by May 15. It is estimated that the 7000 striking employees have lost \$60,000 a week in wages and that the strike has cost the company nearly \$500,000.

The Platina Is Safe
New Bedford, Mass., April 15.—The whaling barque Platina of this port, previously reported lost, is safe at Dominique, West Indies, with all well on board. In February a Boston seaman reported that the Platina had been lost.

WAGE AGREEMENT SIGNED

Every Point in Boston and Maine Dispute Satisfactorily Settled

Boston, April 13.—The wage agreement between trainmen, conductors and yardmen and officials of the Boston and Maine railroad has been signed. Every point in dispute has been satisfactorily settled. The minimum monthly wage scale has been adjusted to conform to the Massachusetts laws, and all other points have been settled on the same basis as the Baltimore and Ohio agreement.

PETER C. HAINES, JR.

Army Officer Shot and Killed William E. Annis



WANTS TO KEEP ARMY JOB

Captain Haines to Appeal His Case and Ask For New Trial

New York, April 15.—Captain Peter C. Haines, now serving a nine-years' sentence in Sing Sing for the murder of William E. Annis, has served notice of appeal and an application for a new trial and asks the proper authorities to withhold the bill pending in congress for the dismissal from the army of a man convicted of a crime until the appeal has been argued.

Eugene N. L. Young prepared the appeal for Haines. The decision to appeal was reached at a conference in which General Peter C. Haines, father of the convicted captain, was present. The appeal was hastened by the action of the senate in passing the bill relating to the dismissal of army men convicted of crime.

NEW YORK SENATE

ORDERS AN INQUIRY

Ample Funds Provided For Investigation of Lobbying

Albany, April 15.—Without a dissenting vote the senate adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three senators and five assemblymen to investigate and report to the legislature on or before March 1, 1911, what laws should be enacted by the legislature "to prevent corrupt practices to influence the course of legislation within the state of New York."

The committee is authorized to take up the disclosures of the Allds-Conger bribery investigation and the fire insurance investigation undertaken by Superintendent Hotchkiss, and any specific charges duly verified, and to investigate any other matters pertaining to the legislature or the state departments which in the opinion of the committee warrant investigation. The sum of \$50,000 is provided for expenses.

It is a complete victory for Governor Hughes and his reform program. The bosses who have been fighting him are routed completely.

HANDS CRACKED

RAW AND SCALY

Itched and Burned Terribly—Arms Affected, Too—Could Not Move Thumbs Without Flesh Cracking—Sleep and Work Often Impossible—Was Fairly Worn Out.

CUTICURA SOON CURED HIS FEARFUL ECZEMA

"About a year ago an itching humor began to appear around the back of my head. It started in to spread, and pretty soon it covered both my hands and got up over my wrists and even up to the elbows. The itching and burning were terrible. My hands got all scaly and when I scratched, as I was doing a good part of the time, the surface would be covered with blisters and the raw skin. The eczema got so bad in around the pit of my thumbs that I could not move the thumbs without deep cracks appearing. I went to my doctor, but his medicine could only stop the itching and did not seem to heal my hands up at all. At night sleep, often lying awake until well toward morning, then waking up still tired. I am a chef and steward by trade and I had to give up my place, as my hands were so terrible to look at that they did not like to have me around about the food. I could not bear to touch them with water, but when I positively had to get my hands clean I would rub them with oil."

"This sort of business went on for three months and I kept trying zinc and tar ointments and such remedies with no particular benefit. I did not know what to do, for I was fairly worn out. For a long time several friends kept asking me why I didn't use Cuticura and at last I thought I would. First I got the Cuticura Soap, then Cuticura Ointment and at last Cuticura Resolvent. I put the Cuticura Ointment on at night, covering my hands with light cotton gloves. In the morning the inside of the gloves would be lined with scales, sometimes half as long as your finger, leaving nice healed places where the scales had been. In a month I was cured and have kept so now for nine months. My hands and arms are perfectly clear of all traces of eczema and I think I am well rid of it. Walter H. Cox, 16 Somerset St., Boston, Mass., Sept. 25, 1908."

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—OF THE—

Newport Trust Company,

As made to the Bank Commissioner January 31, 1910.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Investments	\$1,311,463 73
Banking House & Safe Deposit Vaults	169,000 00
Due from Reserve Banks	82,171 95
Due from Other Banks	4,032 34
Due from Treasurer of the U. S.	5,000 00
Cash	91,497 18
	\$1,663,165 20
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	\$300,000 00
Surplus and Profits	123,975 05
Deposits	1,239,190 15
	\$1,663,165 20

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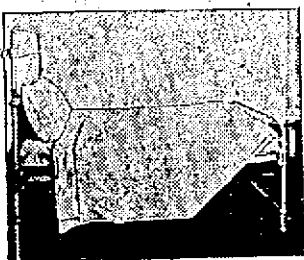
By EDITH G. CHARLTON,

In Charge of Domestic Economy, Iowa
State College.

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Association.

TO have good health is the birthright of every individual. Sometimes this gift has been denied, and there is an inherited tendency to disease. But even when this is the case good health may still be attained and, having been attained, may be kept if the path of wisdom is followed. To be free from disease, to be a normal individual, lies more often within our own power than many people suppose. A simple prescription which will help the person who already has good health to retain it and will also do much in gaining it for the individual not so blessed, if it is faithfully followed, is this:

Nourishing food in right amount.
Sufficient fresh air and exercise.
A fair share of work and a fair amount of recreation.
Eight hours' sleep out of each twenty-four.
A cheerful mind free from worry.
A few moments' thought will show the intelligent person that each one of these rules is essential to good



IN THE SICKROOM.

Health, and not one of them can be safely omitted if it is to be retained. However, in spite of wisdom and care or possibly because of a lapse and neglect of one or more of the above rules, sickness does come into the home. It is the result of some transgression of nature's laws and brings its attending anxiety and care. What to do when some member of the family is ill is often a puzzling question. It is not always possible or necessary to have a professional nurse, and yet it is necessary that the patient should have good care in order that there may be a speedy and thorough recovery.

Perhaps it were well if the first direction given in times of sickness should be, "Use common sense and practice rational methods," and yet sometimes there is so little real understanding of the body that one's interpretation of rational methods and common sense is far from right. It is not the intention in this article to give technical instruction in nursing in any sense. Merely an attempt will be made to point out some of the little things which should be done and observed in any house where there is sickness. These little things, trifles though they may seem, may be the very points which hasten or retard the patient's recovery.

Arrangement of the Sickroom.

Unless the illness be of an infectious nature, so that the patient must be isolated from the rest of the family, his own room will be most satisfactory to him. But when a choice of rooms can be made select one that is cheerful, and with as little unnecessary furnishing as possible. Restful for the patient will be if the wall paper is quiet in design and color. Such should be the decoration of a bedroom at any time, but it is doubly necessary in time of sickness. Conspicuous wall paper and bright colors are exceedingly irritating to weak nerves. A room without a carpet is best, in health as well as sickness, but in ordinary attacks of illness it is wiser not to disturb the ordinary appearance of the room, as it might have a depressing effect on the patient. But during fevers and severe surgical cases there should be no carpet or draperies to hold and breed disease germs.

Making the Patient's Bed.

About the first thing to be considered is the bed. It should have a good, firm mattress, not too soft, with a blanket or pad under the lower sheet. The bedding should be light and warm, best the cotton sheets, then a blanket or two, as the case may require, and over this another sheet or flannel spread. The ordinary white counterpane does not add materially to the warmth and is too heavy for comfort. The pillows should be ample in number and varying in size. There should be small ones to tuck under the shoulders, between the knees or for a rest to the back when the patient becomes weary of his position. There should be one or two larger ones to serve as supports when the patient sits up during convalescence. To make the patient's bed properly three sheets are required, besides the blankets, pillows and spread; also in case of severe illness a piece of rubber sheeting three-quarters of a yard wide will be needed under the draw sheet. It requires considerable skill to arrange a bed for a sick person so that it will be thoroughly comfortable and free from wrinkles. Begin operations by drawing the under sheet very smoothly over the pad and tucking it in well under the mattress. Pin it at each corner with a strong safety pin if the patient is heavy or inclined to be restless. Over the under sheet and across the middle of the bed lay the draw sheet, which may be a full sized sheet, folded in half or a smaller

one, covering about three-quarters of a yard, in the center. If a rubber is used it should be put on under the draw sheet, firmly pinned to the mattress on both sides. The latter is particularly useful, because it keeps the under sheet clean for a longer time and may be changed without disturbing the patient to any extent.

In putting on the upper sheet leave a good margin turned over at top to cover the blanket. Tuck both sheet and blanket in well at the foot so the patient may turn comfortably without disarranging the covers. Pillows should be fitted smoothly into cases large enough for them or they will be uncomfortable. Three points to observe about the sheeted are perfect cleanliness; no crumbs and no wrinkles.

Care of the Room.
It is hardly necessary to say that the sickroom should be kept absolutely clean, and yet it is not unusual to find decided signs of disorder about it. Soiled towels and linen are seen, empty cups and dirty dishes are often left on the table for hours after they have been used, and there is a general air of disorderliness that is not only against all rules of sanitation, but annoying to the patient as well. Anything used about the patient—clothing, bedding and dishes—should be removed from the room at once and disinfected if there is the slightest infection about the disease. This is imperative for the health of other members of the family. Even when there is no infection common decency demands this attention to the patient.

The air of the sickroom should be kept pure, at all times. It is almost always possible to have the window lowered at the top and raised a little at the bottom to allow the escape of impure and the entrance of pure air. If the bed is so near the window that there is danger of a direct draft on the patient, place a screen in front of it or, better still, open the window and fit a frame two or three inches wide and covered with coarse flannel into the space. This will permit the fresh air to enter and will also absorb any moisture.

Do not forget the importance of sunlight in the sickroom. Not only is it cheering to the patient, but sunlight and fresh air are two great germ destroyers. After the room has been dusted by having the floor and all the woodwork wiped with a damp cloth the patient should be covered with an extra blanket and the windows and doors opened to admit a free circulation of air for a few minutes. An open grate fire is also an excellent method of keeping the air pure.

Giving a Sponge Bath in Bed.

Before giving the bath all arrangements should be made for it and everything needed in the process should be near at hand. The room should be warm, and during the bath it will be well to keep the windows closed. If the patient is weak or likely to take cold have a hot water bag filled ready to apply to the feet.

The necessary articles for the bath will include a basin of hot water, a pitcher containing hot water, two wash cloths, a bath towel and one or two soft towels for hands and face, some good soap and a bottle of alcohol. When quite ready remove the patient's nightgown and wrap him in blankets. This is done without removing the bedding, which the blanket is intended to protect. The face is bathed first, then the neck, arms, chest and abdomen. Each part is to be wiped thoroughly and rubbed briskly as it is washed. Be careful not to allow any water to dry without wiping, as this may cause a chill. Turn the patient on one side to bathe the back and finish with the legs and feet. Do not uncover the body more than is necessary to wash each part and in drying and rubbing arms and legs always use an upward stroke. Change the water two or three times during the bath. After the bath rub the body with alcohol, clean the nails and brush the hair. Do not neglect the patient's teeth. These should be brushed at least twice a day, particularly at night. The patient will do this for himself if able to sit up. If not it must be done for him, as in sickness the teeth are much more liable to decay than in health.

Changing the Sheets.

When the patient is strong enough the sheets on the bed may be changed after the bath. This can be easily managed after a little practice. The fresh sheets should be well aired and warmed. The under one is changed first. Turn the patient on one side away from you and roll the soiled sheet tightly close to the patient. Lay the clean sheet on the side of the bed near you and tuck it in at the side. The other side of the sheet is folded closely beside the soiled one at the patient's back. Go around to the other side of the bed, turn the patient back on the opposite side and gently pull out the soiled sheet from underneath. Then draw out the folds of the clean one and tuck it in well at the side and end. Pull the sheet firmly until it is straight and make sure there are no wrinkles under the patient to cause bed sores. To change the upper sheet loosen all the bedding, put the clean sheet and blanket on top and then with one hand hold the clean sheet and blanket and with the other slip down the soiled clothing underneath. Draw it out at the foot, then tuck in the fresh bedding.

A Light Enter.

"Look here," exclaimed the landlady, who had arrived to board and lodge a man at reduced rates. "You told me you were a light enter."

"So I am, ma'am," replied the boarder. "I'm the human salamander at the local music hall. You ought to see me—swallow burning torches!"—London Scraps.

He Gave It.

The girl rather wryly, at 11:30 p. m.—I don't know a thing about baseball. The Beau—Let me explain it to you. The Girl—Very well; give me an illustration of a home run.—Life.

Stupidity is, of all things, the hardest to be copied.—Steel.

COLOSSAL ARCTURUS

The Fourth Brightest Star in All
the Heavens.

IN REALITY A MONSTER SUN.

It Is Thought to Be at Least a Hundred Times Larger Than Our Sun in Diameter and Is About Nine Hundred and Fifty Million Miles Distant.

Most of us are prone to think of our sun as being the largest body in the heavens, the grand high lord of all the little planets and the twinkling stars. Such is very far from being the case. Practically all of the fixed and twinkling stars are as large as, and some even larger than, our own sun. They appear small only because of their great distance, for they are just as truly suns with families of planets flying around them as is our central orb.

There is one of these stars in particular that has attracted the attention of astronomers, not only on account of its great size, but also its enormous distance from our solar system. This is the star Arcturus. To have some conception of the almost inconceivable distance that separates it from us the astronomical standard of measuring distance must be comprehended. Now, light does not come from a luminous body instantaneously to our eyes. It takes time to come, because it is a wave motion in a medium. The velocity of light is most recently determined is about 186,000 miles a second. Multiply this by the number of seconds in a year and we have a distance known in astronomy as a light year. Therefore when a star is, say, six trillion miles away we say it is one light year off, which means that the light from the star takes one year to reach us. It may be of some interest to know that there is no fixed star less than ten light years away, or sixty trillion miles. This is the one known as Alpha Centauri. Most of the stars are much farther away than that, Arcturus being the farthest one measured to date.

Arcturus is thought to be at least a hundred times larger than the sun in diameter. That would make it 10,000 times larger in surface, or the dimension that is ordinarily compared. By means of the photometer its brightness has been determined to be 0.200 times that of the sun. It is the fourth brightest star in all the heavens. Strictly, the dog star, being first in brightness. As regards the distance from us, it has been found to be a little over 160 light years, or 930 trillion miles. This distance, of course, cannot be conceived by mortal man, it is so stupendous and amazing. However, one can get a slight idea of it by means of an "everyday analogy." Think of the fastest express train going at the rate of 100 miles an hour toward such a star and compute the time it would take. It is found to be to round numbers exactly 120,000,000 years! Now, as we know that it has taken its light so long to come to us and as there are a great many stars whose distance has never been measured exactly, but which have been computed to be approximately several trillion light years away, we have absolute proof of the great age of the world and the stellar universe.

The elements composing the sun Arcturus are, peculiarly enough, very nearly the same as our sun. As it is one of the most wonderful and astounding things that a scientist can tell what a star so far away is composed of, a small explanation of the modus operandi would not come amiss here. It is done by means of a small instrument known as the spectroscope, which consists of glass prisms so arranged as to split up the light falling on them into its constituent parts. Now, every substance has the power to cause a certain color or line in the spectroscopic if it is in a luminous condition, so this instrument is simply pointed at the star whose composition is sought, and if any line is found that corresponds to a substance that we know about we assume that this substance is found in the star examined.

Another interesting thing is the method pursued in determining the great distance of the stars. This is done by determining their parallax or angle made at the star between two rays from the star striking at two different points in space. As the greatest distance that we can measure off in this way and still make the angle is the diameter of the earth's orbit, that distance is invariably used. It is almost 200,000,000 miles, but that, as is seen, is very small compared with the enormous distance of the star. Now, the angle thus measured from Arcturus is only two-hundredths of a second! When it is remembered that there are 60 seconds in a minute, 60 minutes in a degree and 90 degrees in a circle, it is at once seen what a small angle the parallax is and how careful the astronomer has to be in his observations. Indeed, for a long time, before modern "delicately measuring instruments were invented, no star's distance could be found, for there was seemingly no angle formed, and thus the old scientists had to assume the star to be at infinity.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Guess This Is So.

Mrs. Benham—How much did you pay the minister when we were married? Benham—I didn't pay him, but don't worry; no man ever had the heart to attach a man's wages for that kind of a debt.—New York Press.

Beware so long as you live of judging people by appearances.—La Fontaine.

Trouble Makers.

"What men think," remarked the knowing woman, "causes fully one-third of all the trouble in the world."

"Yes," rejoined the more man, "and what women say causes the other two-thirds."—Chicago News.

The best thing with which to feather your nest is cash down.

HOUSES OF SCUTARI.

A Possible Reason Why Their Windows Are Iron Barred.

Of all villainous roads those outside of Scutari are the most depraved. They are not roads at all, but just washes and wallows and ditches and stone gullies I have seen, bad roads in parts of our own country, roads surveyed by George Washington and never touched since, but they were a dream of luxury as compared with these of Turkey. Our carriages bilged and bobbed and pitched and bumped themselves until I got out and walked to keep from being lamed for life.

And then, the houses—the villas I had expected to see—dear me, how can I picture these cheap, ugly, unpainted, overdecorated architectural crimes? They are wooden and belong to the jigsaw period gone mad. They suggest an owner who has been too busy saving money for a home to acquire any taste, who has spent his savings for lumber and trimmings and had nothing left for paint. Still he managed to reserve enough to put iron bars on his windows—that is, on part of the house, the barem—every man becoming his own jailer, as it were, I remarked:

"I suppose that is to keep the neighbors from stealing their wives."

But the horse doctor, wiser and more observant, said:

"No; it is to keep a neighbor from breaking in and leaving another."—Albert Bigelow Paine in Outlook Magazine.

AMOY'S GRAVEYARDS.

The City and the Cemeteries Are Hopelessly Intermingled.

The city of Amoy is on an island of the same name. For upward of 1,000 years it has been an important trading place. The population of the island is estimated at over 400,000, and it has been said that there are something like 5,000,000 dead bodies packed in its soil. For many centuries the hillsides of the city have been used as a burying ground. Now the city and the cemetery are hopelessly mixed. The graves touch one another at every point and form a solid white surface of rock, brick, porcelain and cement, covering more than 1,000,000 square feet. Near one of the joss houses 30,000 bodies are buried vertically to save space. They stand on a plot of ground of as many feet square.

The wells from which the city draws its water supply are shallow and are sunk on the edge of graveyards and even among the tombs themselves. The water is muddy and is colored by the perpetual turning up of the soil. It has no sewers, and the streets vary from two feet to six feet in width. No wheeled vehicles can use them. Here and there is an open place or plaza, dug out so as to be a huge receptacle into which the streets discharge their refuse. Fills abound, and its twin sister, disease, flourishes. The atmosphere is laden with noxious smells, and the burial of the dead goes on at an alarming rate.

The Zulu Diamond Miner.

As showing the loyalty of the Zulu diamond miners—Sir William Crookes described an amusing incident which came to his knowledge when at Killydam. The Zulu had been superintending a gang of natives on a small claim at the river washings. It yielded but few stones, and the owner sold the claim, handing over the plant and the small staff, the Zulu remaining to look after the business till the new owner took possession. In the course of a few months the pitchman became dissatisfied with his bargain, not a single diamond having turned up since the transfer. One night the Zulu came to his old master in a mysterious manner and, laying a handful of diamonds on the table, said: "There, boss, are your diamonds. I was not going to let the new man have any of them!"

King and Commons.

King James I. of England, although keenly alive to his own divine right, yet recognized the power of the house of commons. Sir Robert Cotton was one of the twelve members to carry the famous declaration against monopolies to the king of Newmarket. When the king caught sight of them he called out, "Oh, chairs, chairs, here be twyn' krynges comin'!" His majesty mounted his horse on one occasion to find his usually quiet steed in a restive mood. "The devil I say, sirrah," said the king to the prancing brute. "And you be no quiet I send you to the 500 kinglys in the house of commons. They'll quickly tame you."

Crossroads Burials.

Formerly it was a general custom to erect crosses at the junction of four roads on a place self consecrated according to the piety of the age. Solitudes and notoriously bad characters were frequently buried near to these, not with the notion of indignity, but in a spirit of charity, that, being excluded from holy rites, they by being buried at crossroads might be in places next in sanctity to ground actually consecrated.—Westminster Gazette.

Like a Woman.

"If you'll notice," said Finnick, "the poets invariably say 'she' when referring to the earth. Why should the earth be considered feminine?"

"Why not? Nobody knows just how old the earth is."

Earned.

She—He was desperately in love with her. Why, he sent her costly flowers and presents nearly every day for two years. He—Did he finally win her? She—No; he earned her.

Force of Habit.

"I understand that all star east was rather languid."

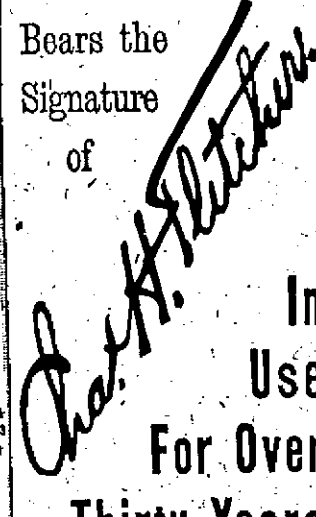
"Yes; they played poorly for stars. Even the life they put into the mob scene was accidental and came about merely through each of them trying to grab the center of the stage."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

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Syrup of Gum Tragacanth
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Syrup of Gum Scammony
Syrup of Gum Gamboge
Syrup of Gum Senega
Syrup of Gum Licorice
Syrup of Gum Clove
Syrup of Gum Nutmeg
Syrup of Gum Peppercorn
Syrup of Gum Allspice
Syrup of Gum Anise
Syrup of Gum Fennel
Syrup of Gum Dill
Syrup of Gum Celery
Syrup of Gum Parsley
Syrup of Gum Caraway
Syrup of Gum Mustard
Syrup of Gum Horseradish
Syrup of Gum Turnip
Syrup of Gum Radish
Syrup of Gum Onion
Syrup of Gum Garlic
Syrup of Gum Shallot
Syrup of Gum Leek
Syrup of Gum Asparagus
Syrup of Gum Bean
Syrup of Gum Lentil
Syrup of Gum Pea
Syrup of Gum Chickpea
Syrup of Gum Broad Bean
Syrup of Gum Kidney Bean
Syrup of Gum Lima Bean
Syrup of Gum Pigeon Bean
Syrup of Gum Soybean
Syrup of Gum Mung Bean
Syrup of Gum Adzuki Bean
Syrup of Gum Black Bean
Syrup of Gum Green Bean
Syrup of Gum Yellow Bean
Syrup of Gum White Bean
Syrup of Gum Pink Bean
Syrup of Gum Red Bean
Syrup of Gum Black-eyed Pea
Syrup of Gum Cowpea
Syrup of Gum Vetch
Syrup of Gum Clover
Syrup of Gum Alfalfa
Syrup of Gum Lucerne
Syrup of Gum Medick
Syrup of Gum Sainfoin
Syrup of Gum Vicia
Syrup of Gum Cicer
Syrup of Gum Faba
Syrup of Gum Lathyrus
Syrup of Gum Ononis
Syrup of Gum Asclepias
Syrup of Gum Digitalis
Syrup of Gum Adonis
Syrup of Gum Anemone
Syrup of Gum Ranunculus
Syrup of Gum Helleborus
Syrup of Gum Nigella
Syrup of Gum Delphinium
Syrup of Gum Aconitum
Syrup of Gum Scilla
Syrup of Gum Tulip
Syrup of Gum Narcissus
Syrup of Gum Allium
Syrup of Gum Lilium
Syrup of Gum Ornithogalum
Syrup of Gum Scilla
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BACH'S MUSIC.

Some Advice as to How It Should Be Interpreted.

The interpretation of Bach must always be noble, broad and firm, rather too hard than too soft, explains Ferruccio Busoni, the great pianist, in the Delphic. Affected methods, such as a "souful" swelling of the phrases, coquettish hurrying or hesitating, too light staccato, too smooth legato, pedaling, debauchery—all these are vicious and out of place here. If used with a proper sense of proportion a certain elasticity of the tempo, giving the interpretation greater freedom, will improve the playing of Bach materially.

The modernization of Bach's compositions by such masters as Liszt and Tausig and many others is accepted by all clear thinking musicians as not derogatory to the master's style. It affords rather a completeness of expression. Witness the fact that Raff has orchestrated Bach's "Chaconne" without making it seem ridiculous. Many others have followed with happy results Raff's example of arranging Bach's music for the modern orchestra.

The case with which Bach's music lends itself to this adaptation is proof of his comprehensive genius. He was not for his day, but for all time.

Bach's "Prelude" and "Fugue No. 10," important and not too difficult, show the many sided branching of the present day piano technique. The legendary tradition of playing Bach without the use of the damper pedal is obsolete.

CANARY BIRDS.

The Care That Should Be Bestowed Upon These Songsters.

Those who are charmed by the singing of the canary will find in the following directions much that will increase the happiness of the songster, provided the hints are heeded:

Place the cage so that no draft of air can strike the bird. Give nothing to healthy birds but rape and canary seed, water, cuttlefish bone and gravel paper or sand on the floor of the cage; no hempseed; a bath three times a week. The room should not be overheated—never above 70 degrees.

When moulting (shedding feathers) keep warm, avoid all drafts of air. Give plenty of German rape seed. A little hard boiled egg mixed with crackers grated fine is excellent.

Feed regularly at a certain hour in the morning. By observing these simple rules birds may be kept in fine condition for years.

For birds that are sick or have lost their song procure bird tonic at a bird store. Very many keep birds who mean to give their pets all things to make them bright and happy and at the same time are guilty of great cruelty in regard to perches. The perches in a cage should be each one of a different size and the smallest as large as a pipstern.

If perches are of the right sort no trouble is ever had about the bird's toe nails growing too long, and, of all things, keep the perches clean.—Exchange.

H. Ate His Own Words.

Not long ago the punishment for libel in Russia was the requirement that the libeler literally eat his own words. A man who published a small volume reflecting on the unlimited power of the sovereign was seized, tried in a summary way and condemned to consume the objectionable words. In one of the public streets the book was severed from its binding, the margins cut off, the leaves rolled up one by one and fed to the unfortunate author. A surgeon was to attend to pronounce upon the number possible to give without endangering his life, but he is reported to have set the limit at something like 200.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

THE EYE OF AN ARTIST.

A Case Where It Was More Reliable Than a Sailor's Optic.

Mr. N. Chevalier, the well known artist who accompanied the late Duke of Edinburgh on many of his travels, was once going from Dunedin to Lyttelton, New Zealand, by steamer. Approaching to catch the earliest glimpse of the coast, he went on deck at dawn and was alarmed to see that the vessel was heading straight on to the land. Calling the officer's attention to the fact, he was told that it was only a fog bank. The artist maintained his point, but the second officer looked and confirmed his mate.

The artist then said, "Well, gentlemen, I will back my artist's eye against your sailor's eye, and I say that what you mistake for a fog bank is a low range of hills, and there is a range of mountains appearing above them."

But he was only laughed at until the captain, coming on deck, found in the growing light that the artist was right and the seamen wrong. The vessel was out of its course, and there was only just time to avert disaster. The helmsman was dismissed in disgrace and the course given to a new steersman, but the vessel's head still pointed landward—the compass was all wrong.

The cause was discovered later. A commercial traveler had brought a box of magnets on board and deposited them in a stern cabin, causing what might have been a fatal deflection of the compass.

To return to the question of interpretation, the artist was dealing with the appearances which his eye was trained to see and his mind to interpret. A speck on the horizon might have remained a mere speck to him long after the sailors had interpreted the speck into a vessel of definite rig. There can be little doubt that the trained eye is accompanied by a sort of mental seeing—an instinct outrunning optical.

April Fooling.

The origin of the custom of April fooling cannot be traced with any degree of certainty. In the literature of the last century there are found many references to it, and yet beyond that it is scarcely possible to go. One suggestion is that the custom of playing tricks on the first day of April was derived from some ancient pagan custom, such as the Hilar festival among the Hindus or the Roman feast of the fools. One fact, however, we do know, and that is that the practice prevails in many countries under various names which would seem to indicate that it dates away back to the early history of the race.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Four Extremes.

The coldest place on earth inhabited by man is Verkhoyansk, above the Arctic circle, in northeastern Siberia. The thermometer there drops to 60 degrees below zero in January, but sometimes rises to 50 degrees above zero in the shade in July. Dropping, however, to the freezing point on the warmest summer nights. The hottest place in the world is the interior of the great Sahara desert, in Africa, where the thermometer rises to 122 degrees. The wettest place is Georgetown, Nicaragua, where the mean annual rainfall is 200 inches. The place of least rain is Port Nolloth, in South Africa, where less than an inch sometimes falls in a year.

All For Love.

"Did you ever know a girl to die for love?"

"Yes."

"Did she just fade away and die because some man deserted her?"

"No; she just took in washing and worked herself to death because the man she loved married her."—Houston Post.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny CAPSULES are superior to Balsam of Capivi, Cubebis or Injections and RELIEVES IN 24 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as possible. 4. Give the date of the paper on which the query was published. 5. Letters addressed to contributors or to be forwarded, must be in black ink, stamped and accompanied by the number of the query and its date.

Direct all communications to
Miss E. M. T. J. E. V.
Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1910.

NOTES.

ZION CHURCH, NEWPORT, R. I.—Some of the older residents of Newport may be interested in a few items concerning Zion Church Society, of Newport, organized in 1834, and incorporated under the name of St. Joseph's Church Society in 1838. As Zion Church, the Society occupied the building on Washington Square, now owned and occupied by St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.

The following is a copy of the original act of incorporation, from Acts and Resolves of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, January session, 1834. An act to incorporate certain persons by the name of Zion Church Society in Newport.

Whereas the minister, church wardens, vestry and congregation of Zion Church in Newport, have preferred a petition unto this general assembly, and for the reasons therein assigned, and have prayed this assembly to grant them a charter of incorporation, to enable them with greater convenience to manage and secure the property and funds of which they are now, or may be hereafter possessed; and to promote and establish the worship of Almighty God, according to the discipline, rules, canons, usages, ceremonies and liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, that the minister, church wardens, vestry and congregation of said church, be, and they and their successors forever, are hereby made and constituted, and confirmed, to be a body corporate and politic with perpetual succession, by the name of The Minister, Church Wardens, Vestry and Congregation of Zion Church in Newport; and by that name shall be able and capable in law, to sue and be sued, to plead and be pleaded, to defend and be defended against in all courts and places, and before all proper judges, whomsoever; to take, receive and hold all monies and other property, real or personal, by voluntary subscription, contribution, donation or otherwise; and also all legacies and devises of real and personal estate; and also to have, acquire, hold, occupy, possess and enjoy lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, and property of every description not exceeding in the whole twenty thousand dollars; and all and singular the estate and property aforesaid to lease, grant, convey or dispose of in such manner as they may judge best for the interest of said corporation; to have and use a common seal; and the same to alter or renew at pleasure; with full power and authority to make and ordain all such laws, rules and ordinances, for the government of the corporation, and the better management of the affairs thereof, as they or the major part of them, who may be present on due notification, may deem necessary and proper; provided the same be not repugnant to the laws of this state, and the constitution and laws of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted that there shall be an annual meeting of said corporation on Easter Monday, yearly and every year, at which meeting there shall, and at every other legal meeting there may be, if vacancies should happen, elected, two church wardens, who shall be ex-officio vestry men; ten other vestry men; a secretary who shall be clerk of the vestry, and such other officers as may be judged necessary. And that legal meetings of said corporation may be called at any time, by the minister of said Zion Church, by either of the church wardens, by any five vestry men, or any ten members of said corporation; and at any of the meetings aforesaid, any of the affairs and business of said corporation may be attended to, transacted and performed. And although said corporation should not from any cause or circumstance whatever, hold their annual meeting on Easter Monday, yearly, and every year hereafter, yet this act shall nevertheless continue and be in full force; and officers may be re-elected and the affairs and business of said corporation may be transacted and performed at any subsequent meeting which may be called in either of the modes before stated; by the minister's giving notice thereof from the desk on Sunday, or by the wardens advertising the same in some newspaper of the town, at least three days previous.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that the church wardens and vestry men, elected by said corporation, shall for the time being, have the entire and sole control, management and disposition of all the property and funds of said corporation, to trust nevertheless for the use of said corporation, for the sole support, and promotion of the public worship of God, as to the preamble of this act expressed; for defraying the incidental expenses thereof and for the repairs of the church edifice and its appurtenances. That the said corporation shall on Easter Monday annually, or oftener if it should become necessary for the security of the property and funds aforesaid, elect a treasurer who shall keep fair and accurate accounts of the property and funds aforesaid, and of the management and disposition of the same; and shall attend when required, and shall have a right at all times to attend the meetings of the vestry; and shall at every annual meeting on Easter Monday, make a written statement or report of the same, to the said corporation; and shall when required by a vote of said corporation, or by a vote of said church wardens and vestry men, make further statements and reports of the same; and produce the books, vouchers and documents containing the accounts and statements of the property and funds aforesaid, and the use, management and disposition of the same, which shall be open to their inspection and examination. And the treasurer previous to entering on the duties of his office, shall annually give satisfactory

bond to the said corporation, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his said office.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that the minister of a pew in Zion Church in Newport, or leave or alter of the same for one year, or a longer time, and who has held the same at least three months, and who professes to attend public worship thereof, shall be a member of said corporation and be entitled to appear and vote at all corporate meetings; and that in all such meetings eleven members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted that the minister of said church shall be elected by the corporation aforesaid at a meeting of said corporation legally called; and the minister by them thus elected, shall as soon as may be installed rector, according to the office set forth for that purpose by the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church as aforesaid.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, that the minister so elected and installed rector, shall thereafter while he continues such, be ex-officio a member of said corporation, and when present, moderator thereof at all meetings of the same; that he shall have a right at any time to inspect the books and records of the corporation; that he shall be his right and duty, from time to time, to state verbally or in writing the condition of the affairs of the corporation; and to recommend such measures as he deems advisable for its benefit, to the meeting of the wardens and vestry men, at which meetings, when present, he shall be moderator. And in all meetings of said wardens and vestry men, five members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum; each member being entitled to one vote, except the moderator, who shall only be entitled to give the casting vote.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, that all donations made, or that may be made to said corporation, or that may or may not be made, shall be strictly used and applied according to the intention and direction of the donors; and that all deeds and conveyances made by said corporation, shall be made by the treasurer thereof for the time being, when authorized by a recorded vote or resolution of the wardens and vestry; to which said deeds and conveyances the seal of said corporation shall be affixed.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, that whenever any tax or proportion of money shall be assessed by order of said corporation, upon the pews of said church edifice, for the repairs of such edifice and its appurtenances, which are already or may hereafter be made, such tax or proportion of money shall be paid by the several owners of such pews, agreeably to their respective assessments, the rules and ordinances of said corporation; and in case any owner as aforesaid shall, for the space of three months after the notice of any tax or proportion of money assessed as aforesaid, refuse or neglect to pay the same, the pews of such delinquents shall be sold and may be sold, by order of said corporation, at public auction, for the payment and discharge of such taxes and costs; provided nevertheless, that such sale be previously advertised, at least thirty days before such pews shall be offered for sale; and the surplus money if any, after the payment of such taxes and costs, shall be lodged with the treasurer of said corporation, to be paid over to such delinquents, or their legal representatives on demand.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, that the officers already elected, as prescribed in the second and third sections, and all acts legally done, all responsibilities legally incurred, and all resolves and regulations passed, since the organization of Zion Church Society, shall be and remain valid and the same shall continue in force and virtue.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, that this act of incorporation shall be forever subject to all acts of the general assembly, in amendment or repeal thereof, or in any way affecting the same.—E. M. T.

(To be continued.)

QUERIES.

6672. LEWIS. PECKHAM. GARZA. WHITMAN. SHELDON. LITTLEFIELD. HOLDEN. SANFORD. SAYLES. PECK.—It is desired to find the descendants, blood or collateral (where there are no lines) of the following original members of the Society of The Union in Rhode Island.

Captain Elijah Lewis, First Rhode Island Continental Infantry, born at Charlestown, R. I., 1741, died at Westerly, R. I., 1799. He left a daughter Cynthia who died at Charlestown, R. I., Feb. 7, 1832. Her husband was Henry Stanton of the same place, who died in 1829.

Captain Benjamin Layton Peckham, First Rhode Island Continental Infantry, born at Newport, R. I., 1764, died at Wickford, R. I., 1821. He was a teacher afterwards a conveyancer for many years at Wickford. Had been paralyzed.

Captain John Garza, Rhode Island State Brigade, born at Providence, 1730, died at East Greenwich R. I., 1806. After the War he was a shipmaster hailing from East Greenwich.

Lieutenant Joseph Whitman, Second Rhode Island Continental Infantry, born at Dighton, Mass., 1751, died at Warren, R. I.

Still Another.

We wish we could tell you each day of all the good things this store is doing for you. One at a time makes it look sometimes as if we were telling of a special thing for a special time. Low prices here are a regular feature of our store policy and the items we quote are simply every day illustrations, not specials.

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PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE CO.,

LOCAL CONTRACT OFFICE, 142 Spring St., Newport, R. I.

ANSWERS.

6608. LYON.—The Lyon family trace back to John de Lyon of Rutellip, Co. Middlesex, Eng., 1470, who married Susan Heddle.

William Lyon, the Emigrant, son of William and Anne (Carter) Lyon, of Heston, now part of London, Eng., bapt., 23, Dec., 1620. He came to America in Ship Hopewell, 1635, at 14 years of age, probably in care of Isaac Heath, an "armorer," who settled at Roxbury, Mass. He married there 17 June, 1610, Sarah, daughter of John and Mary (Curtis) Roggles, of Nelsing, Co. Essex, Eng., born 19 April, 1629. His son

John (2) Lyon, born Roxbury, Mass., April 1647, where he lived, and died on the same day as his wife, 15 Jan., 1708. He married 10 May, 1670, in Roxbury, Abigail Polley, born 4 June, 1654, daughter of John and Susannah Polley—His son

John (3) Lyon, born Roxbury, 14 May, 1678, lived in Woodstock, Conn., and died at Rehoboth Mass., 28 Jan., 1725; married Elizabeth—His son

John (4) Lyon, born probably at Roxbury, about 1697, died Rehoboth 12 Feb., 1760—married 1. Feby., 1722, Judith, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Sabine) Cooper of Rehoboth, born 8 Jan., 1693, died 17 March, 1727. Their children were, Abigail, (5) born 2 Dec., 1723; married Benjamin Peabody; John, (5) born 27 Aug., 1724; Nathaniel, (5) born 17 Oct., 1726; died 1737. All baptized in Seekonk.

John (4) Lyon married, as second wife, Mary Craggsbush, (Coggswell) and had Mary, (5) born 1728, died 1729; Mary, (5) born 10 May 1731, Elizabeth, (5) born and died 1732; Patience, (5) born 30 Nov. 1733, married John Ide, Elizabeth, (5) born 1 April, 1735; married Joshua Abell, Nathaniel, (5) born and died 1738; Susanna, (5) born 1739, all at Rehoboth.

John (4) Lyon, married third, Mrs. Hannah (Carpenter) Ide, widow of Daniel Ide, and daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (French) Carpenter, of Rehoboth, died 24 July, 1763.

John (5) Lyon, born 1724, married to Bristol R. I., 4 Oct. 1743, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Ingraham, born 11 Dec. 1727. They probably removed to Worcester, Mass.

John (5) Lyon, son of John (3) and Elizabeth, born Woodstock, Conn., 22 June, 1707, died Bristol, R. I., 1760, married at Seekonk, 27 March, 1729, Elizabeth Paine, daughter of Nathaniel and Dorothy (Chaffee) Paine. He removed about 1730 to Bristol, R. I. Their children born at Seekonk, were Hannah, (5) born 14 Feby., 1730; Joshua, (5) born 5 Jan., 1731; 2. y. Dorothy, (5) born 12 April, 1734. Born at Bristol, R. I., Nathaniel, (5) born 26 June, 1737; Elizabeth, (5) born 22 April, 1739, d. y. Elizabeth, (5) born 2 August, 1741; James, (5) born 2 Oct., 1743; Daniel, (5) born 12 Feby., 1749; Joshua, (5) born 16 Nov., 1752, who probably went to New London, Conn.—J. LeB. W.

JAMESTOWN.

Mrs. H. J. Bhatt, of Washington, D. C., arrived here the past week.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Newport, Dec. 31st, A. D. 1888.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 188 issued out of the District Court of the 1st Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the 24th day of December A. D. 1888, and returnable to said Court March 24th A. D. 1889, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 24th day of November A. D. 1888, in favor of John H. Brierly of said City of Newport, Plaintiff, and against George W. Pollitt of the City of Newport and State of Rhode Island in his capacity as administrator upon the estate of Elizabeth Baskin deceased, late of said City of Newport Defendant, I have this day at 11 o'clock past 1 o'clock, A. M. levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant George W. Pollitt as administrator upon the estate of Elizabeth Baskin deceased, deceased, had on the 11th day of August A. D. 1888, at 22 minutes past 1 o'clock P. M. (the time of the attachment on the original writ) in and to certain lots or parcels of land with all the buildings, and improvements thereon, situated in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: Situated on Lee Avenue 36 feet, westerly 75 feet on land now or late of Wadett T. Underwood, Word to George Baskin, and to certain lot or parcels of land with all the buildings, and improvements thereon, situated on Lee Avenue 36 feet, westerly 75 feet on land now or late of Michael J. Brady and being the same premises conveyed by William G. Word to George Baskin, and to certain lot or parcels of land with all the buildings, and improvements thereon, situated on Lee Avenue 36 feet, westerly 75 feet on land now or late of Michael J. Brady and being the same premises conveyed by William G. 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